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OLYMPICS MEETING NOTES ROMANIA WILL PARTICIPATE

LD241931 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] A meeting of representatives of sport and physical education organizations of socialist countries -- the CSSR, the DPRK, The Republic of Cuba, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Mongolian Peoples Republic, the GDR, the PPR, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the USSR, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was held in Prague today. Also present at the meeting, as guests, were Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee [IOC] accompanied by Monique Berlioux, director of the IOC, and Alexadru Siperco, vice president of the IOC, Mario Vasquez Rana, president of the General Assembly of National Olympic Committees, and Primo Nebiolo, president of the Association of the Summer Olympic Sports.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the representatives of physical education of the socialist countries adopted a communique, which says:

The meeting was called to order to discuss the situation concerning the Olympic games in Los Angeles, which arose in consequence of the anti-Olympic actions of the U.S. Administration and the organizers of the games. The participants in the meeting stressed that the sports organizations of the socialist countries actively prepared their sportsmen for the Olympics, convinced that the games would take place in an atmosphere of friendship, hospitality and equal conditions for all the delegations. Reagan's administration, unfortunately, did not carry out efficient measures for securing the safety of the sportsmen of the socialist countries and allowed many violations of the Olympic Charter. In connection with this, the national Olympic committees of the socialist countries, with the exception of the Romanian National Olympic Committee, were forced to decide on the nonparticipation of their sportsmen in the Olympics. Those present at at the meeting agreed that it is necessary to select more carefully the cities and organizers for the Olympics, and that it is necessary to take into consideration the views of the national Olympic committees of all the countries and international sports federations

They expressed apprehension in connection with the fact that the coming 1988 Olympics will take place in Seoul. All delegations and representatives of the international Olympic movement present at the meeting, assured one another that the sports organizations of the socialist countries will continue to cooperate efficiently with the IOC and the international federations and the Association of National Olympic Committees, thus contributing in an all-round manner toward strengthening unity of the Olympic movement, the communique of today's Prague meeting of the representatives of sports and physical education organizations of the socialist countries says in conclusion.

Bloc To Organize Competitions

NC242044 Paris AFP in English 2027 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Prague, May 24 (AFP) -- Socialist countries will, after the Los Angeles Olympics, organise a series of their own sports' competitions, Czechoslovak sports federation president Antonin Himl said on Czech television tonight. According to Himl, these competitions will be organised by discipline in various socialist countries to "show the ability of socialist athletes who have prepared for four years for the Olympic games."

Czechoslovakia, Himl added, is scheduled to host women's athletics and handball and men's and women's gymnastics, all at the end of August. The Czechs are one of eleven countries to have withdrawn from the Los Angeles games.

3-DAY ECONOMIC PERIODICALS SEMINAR HELD

AU221332 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19/20 May 84 pp 1-2

[Text] (PAP) -- A 3-day seminar for representatives from economic periodicals issued in CEMA countries, organized by ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE [an economic weekly], was held in Warsaw from 16-18 May. The subject of the discussion was the current system of each country's planning and management.

The Warsaw meeting was attended by representatives of all the leading economic periodicals issued in European socialist countries and in Mongolia. The Bulgarian weekly IKONOMICHESKI ZHIVOT was represented by Ivan Todorov, deputy chief editor, and Grigor Iliev, head of the department. The Czechoslovak weekly HOSPODARSKE NOVINY was represented by Rudolf Kostka, chief editor, and Jiri Sekera, head of the department. The GDR periodical OEKONOMIE was represented by Chief Editor Karlheinz Hilbert, chief editor, and Kurt Lange, head of the department, while the periodicals of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party were represented by D. Surendzhav, and the Romanian weekly REVISTA ECONOMICA was represented by Stere Gloga, deputy chief editor. The Hungarian weekly FIGYELO was represented by Jozsef Garam, its chief editor, and Katalin Forgacs, editor. The Soviet weekly EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA was represented by Valdyslav Belanov, deputy chief editor, and Ivan Melnikov, department head. The information bulletin "Economic Cooperation Between CEMA-Member countries," was represented by Edvard Matevosov, deputy chief editor, and Jerzy Karaim, editor. The seminar was attended by Professor Stanislaw Migaj, representative of the International Institute of Economic Problems of the World Socialist System.

The seminar's participants met with Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member; Jan Glowczyk, candidate PZPR Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee secretary; Manfred Gorywoda, deputy premier and chairman of the Council of Ministers' Planning Commission; Professor Zdzislaw Sadowski, deputy government plenipotentiary for the economic reform; and Marek Holdakowski, deputy director of the PZPR Central Committee Economic Department.

During the discussions, each of the participants delivered a report on the subject of planning and management in his country. These reports became the basis of an animated several-hour-long discussion.

The seminar's participants acquainted themselves with the progress that has been made in implementing the economic reform in our country by visiting our work plants.

GEOLOGY SESSION ENDS, PROTOCOL SIGNED IN VARNA

AU241946 Sofia BTA in English 1916 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Varna, May 24 (BTA) -- A protocol was signed here today on the work and results of the 47th session of the Standing CMEA Committee on Cooperation in the Field of Geology. It was attended by delegations of Bulgaria, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, a delegation of Yugoslavia as well as representatives of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in their capacity of observers.

A review was made of the fulfillment of the programme for joint geological prospecting and research and development work on the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Republic of Cuba. The foremost for techno-scientific progress in the field of equipment and technology of geological prospecting was discussed. The participants also tackled the questions of multilateral coordination among the CMEA member-countries on the technical and economic policy in developing the geological branches.

PACT REJECTS CONVENTIONAL ARMS REDUCTION PROPOSAL

NC241402 Paris AFP in English 1334 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Vienna, May 24(AFP) -- The Warsaw Pact countries today rejected the latest Western proposals on conventional arms reduction in Central Europe, describing them as "unrealistic".

The Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction (MBFR) talks re-opened in Vienna today after the Easter break, with a clear statement that new proposals offered by the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) on April 19 would not be accepted.

"The recent Western proposal in fact is nothing but a change of form, and not of substance", Andre Wieland, head of the East German delegation to the talks, said on behalf of the Warsaw Pact countries today.

Mr Wieland also stressed that the talks had not been aided by NATO's decision to go ahead with deployment of 572 cruise and Pershing-2 nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

"The negative effects of such development on the negotiating process in Vienna are obvious", he said.

The new NATO proposal suggested simplifying the way of counting each side's troop strength in Central Europe, which has proved a major problem since the talks opened here in 1973.

Only combat forces and their direct support units would be taken into consideration under the new scheme, and initially at least, only Soviet and U.S. Forces would be included.

The United States had said it hoped the new system would resolve the problem. According to NATO estimates, the Warsaw Pact has some 180,000 more men stationed in Central Europe than the west, a figure denied by Moscow.

Speaking for Western delegates, Jan Hein Van de Mortel of the Netherlands said they were "disappointed" at the eastern response.

"Our proposal is not put forward on a take-it-or-leave-it basis, but in a constructive spirit of compromise", he added.

Delegates are due to meet again Wednesday for the next stage in the 33rd session of the MBFR negotiations, which is due to continue until the end of July.

WEST'S 'ABSURD DOUBTS' ON FIGURES DEADLOCK MBFR

LD242329 Prague CTK in English 1810 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Vienna May 24 (CTK correspondent) -- The talks on reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe were resumed here today, after a five-week recess.

Ambassador Weiland, head of the G.D.R. delegation, stressed the importance of the call of the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty countries for the solution of key problems of the international situation, and said that central Europe which was to have become a region of troop cuts according to an agreement reached 11 years ago, is now a region of growing confrontation because of the steps taken by the United States and NATO.

This development adversely affects the talks in Vienna, but if NATO countries restored the situation which existed before the missiles were deployed, it would undoubtedly have a positive influence on the negotiations on reductions, as would a constructive response to the latest proposal made in Budapest, for the conclusion of a treaty on mutual non-use of military force and preservation of peaceful relations.

Ambassador Wieland pointed out that in their proposals, the socialist countries recommend immediate reductions of Soviet and U.S. forces on the basis of mutual example, and freezing the forces and armament of all participants in the talks.

The positive feature of the proposal is that it eliminates disputes on figures as the main stumbling block, since the ultimate goal of the process of reduction has long been agreed upon: 900,000 men on each side, of which 700,000 ground forces.

On the proposal submitted by NATO countries at the close of the last round, Ambassador Wieland said that it showed NATO as not really seeking progress. The talks are deadlocked because of the Western absurd doubts concerning the numerical strength of the Warsaw Treaty forces.

The second speaker at today's session, Thomas Hammond of Canada, only confirmed that the NATO countries intend to stick to their "new proposal" and positions which make an agreement impossible.

WOMEN'S CONFERENCE IN SOFIA ADOPTS PEACE APPEAL

AU231921 Sofia BTA in English 1848 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Sofia, May 23 (BTA) -- "The present dangerous situation in Europe and the world, aggravated by the threat of a nuclear holocaust makes the immediate adoption of active measures imperative". This is the conclusion of the address to the women from the West European and North American countries. The address was adopted at the meeting of the leaders of the women's organisation and movements from the socialist countries which ended here today.

The document stresses that a treaty for non-use of military force and for maintaining peaceful relations signed between the Warsaw Treaty and the NATO member countries would be a great contribution to consolidating the political climate in Europe and would have a beneficial influence on the international situation as a whole.

On behalf of the women from the socialist countries the participants in the meeting appealed to the women from Western Europe to insist before the governments of the NATO countries to support this constructive proposal.

The participants in the meeting which was attended by representatives of women's organisations from some developing countries discussed the complicated situation in Central America. They expressed their alarm from the growing threat of a U.S. military aggression against Nicaragua.

POPE RECEIVES DELEGATION ON CULTURE DAY

AU241944 Sofia BTA in English 1906 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Rome, May 24 (BTA corr) -- Today the head of the Roman Catholic Church Pope John Paul the Second received in his private library the official Bulgarian delegation for the celebrations of the Day of the Slavonic Letters and the Bulgarian Education and Culture, led by Academician Nikolay Todorov, vice president of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. The delegation includes Mr Ivan Mizushev, deputy chairman of the Committee for Culture, Professor Efren Karamfilov, the director of the Literature Institute, Bulgarist Professor Angel Davidov, People's Artist Andrey Chaprazov as well as the Vidin Metropolitan Bishop Filaret, the representative of the Catholic Church Bishop Metodiy Stratiev and other envoys of the Bulgarian Orthodox and Catholic Church. Bulgaria's Ambassador Extraordinary and Envoy Plenipotentiary to Italy Mr Rayko Nikolov was also present.

Metropolitan Filaret and Academician Nikolay Todorov addressed Pope John Paul the Second with greetings speeches. In reply the head of the Roman Catholic Church directed greetings and best wishes for lots of health to Mr Todor Zhivkov, the president of the State Council, to Bulgaria's Patriarch Maksim and to the entire Bulgarian people. He highly assessed the general Slavonic and universal importance of Cyril and Methodius' work. Chants were sung at the end of the 35-minute cordial talk.

ITALIAN JAILED FOR SPYING RELEASED EARLY

AU250903 Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Sofia, May 25 (BTA) -- The country law-court in the town of Sliven considered the plea of the Italian national Ms Gabriela Trevizin applying for preterm provisory release. Gabriela Trevizin was detained on August 26, 1982, together with her compatriot Paolo Farsetti because of taking pictures of military sites. By a verdict by the Sofia city law-court of April 14, 1983, Gabriela Trevizin was found guilty of collecting evidence of military nature being considered a state secret acting jointly with Paolo Farsetti intending to betray the said evidence to a foreign state. On this grounds and on the strength of Article 104 Paragraph 1 and Article 20 Paragraph 2 of the Criminal Code of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Gabriela Trevizin was sentenced to a three-year imprisonment term under general primary conditions.

Gabriela Trevizin has filed a plea for preterm provisory release with the county law-court of Sliven. The plea was reviewed at an open hearing attended by a public prosecutor and in the presence of the convicted. Taking into consideration the exemplary conduct and honest attitude to labour of Gabriela Trevizin citing evidence of her improvement and also considering the regulations of Article 70 of tbe Criminal Code, the court of justice enacted her provisory preterm release from serving the rest of her sentence. Gabriela Trevizin can leave this country's territory at any time.

GDR OFFICAL COMMENTS ON TRADE AT PLOVDIV FAIR

AU231407 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 May 84 p 6

[Excerpts] Manfred Flegel, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, gave an interview to RABOTNICHESKO DELO during the Plovdiv International Fair. [date of interview not given]

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO] Can you describe the goods which will predominate in the mass consumer goods exchange between our two countries?

[Flegel] The mutual exchange of goods in the mass consumer goods sector plays an important role in our varied economic mutual relations. I would like to stress that both in the GDR and in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the satisfaction of the people's needs with high-quality mass consumer goods is a task of primary political importance. This fact decisively determines the structure of the exchange of goods between our two countries in this field. The GDR has for a long time exported the following goods to Bulgaria which are highly appreciated: the Trabant and Wartburg motor cars, motorcycles, motorbikes, and automatic washers, and a great variety of other household applicances. The GDR, in turn, is importing fruit pressing machines from Bulgaria, leather goods, and carpets. The large quantities of Bulgarian fresh and processed fruits and vegetables and also soft drinks are of great importance for the people's needs in the GDR.

The annual agreements signed between the domestic trade ministries of both countries are particularly important for the exchange of consumer goods. This exchange on a bilateral basis plays a most significant role in increasing the variety of consumer goods supplies on the domestic markets of both the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

FORMER COMMANDER VIEWS BRIGADE'S TIES WITH SFRY

AU2215CC [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 19 May carries on page 3 a 1,500-word article by Lieutenant General of the Reserve Atanas Rusev, former commander of the Georgi Dimitrov Third People's Liberation Brigade, entitled: "In Implementing the Party's Order" on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the establishment of this brigade. Lt Gen Rusev begins his article by describing the origins of his brigade in the following words: "The first squad of the 123d Infantry Regiment was mobilized in Sliven in December 1943 and sent to the town of Lebane, Serbia. As early as in the first weeks an underground military group was established within the squad consisting of six officers and several sergeants who were officer trainees, who were already members of sympathizers of the BCP and the Workers Youth Union. The group decided to follow the party's call and to merge the army with the partisans."

Lt Gen Rusev further describes the hard conditions under which underground work within the Bulgarian Army had to be conducted, and also the difficulties in establishing contacts with the partisans and in winning their confidence. The author describes the situation as follows: "On the morning of 17 May 1944 our group arrived in the surroundings of the Prekopcelica village [in Serbia] where according to plan we were met by a detachment of Serbian peasants. The two units joined ranks in a fraternal embrace and side by side we proceeded toward the liberated partisan territory. Approximately 250 Bulgarian soldiers left the fascist regime and with their arms, ammunitions, and horses joined the ranks of the national liberation troops."

Lt Gen Rusev further describes how the Georgi Dimitrov Brigade was founded in an official ceremony and the members took their solemn oath to be loyal to the party and the pepole.

"After 1 week of combat, organizational, and political training the brigade was ready for action. Independently and in joint action with the Yugoslav partisans the brigade carried out dozens of attacks and waged heavy combat against the superior strength of the enemy," the author states.

More combat actions are described in detail fought in Macedonia and southern Serbia in August 1944. "The people's victory on 9 September 1944 happened while we were in Kratovo, a town we had freed the day before. On the same day we were given the order to return to our country," Lt Gen Rusev says.

In commenting on the activities of the BCP in the soldiers partisan movement the author remarks as follows: "The creation of our brigade and the establishment of numerous combat units in our country was a result of the activities and promotion of the BCP line. It was the result of the work accomplished by the party's okrug, rayon, and basic organizations. Thanks to the great influence of the Communists we succeeded within a short period to convince the soldiers' masses who were not members of the party to join the armed, antifascist struggle."

Lt Gen Rusev further describes how several Bulgarian Army detachments, one by one, left the regular army of the pro-German regime to join the partisans, and how the German commanders of the occupation troops in the Balkans were expressing their concern about this situation.

In stressing the "leading role of the party" in spreading propaganda among the soldiers and contributing to their "education," the author closes his article with the following passage:

"The establishment and actions of the Georgi Dimitrov Third People's Liberation Brigade set a brilliant example of revolutionizing the Bulgarian bourgeois army, for which the glorious BCP has earned full credit. The brigade was a detachment of the million-strong, worldwide, antifascist army. It made its modest contribution to the victory over Hitler's fascism and thus fulfilled its patriotic and international duty.

There is no further mention of cooperation with Yugoslav partisans or any other reference to either Yugoslavia or Macedonia.

KUBADINSKI SPEAKS AT JOURNALISTS MEETING

AU231409 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 May 84 p 2

[Text] The Bulgarian Journalists Union is the initiator of an international meeting attended by representatives from 28 countries including delegates from the International Journalists Organization. The meeting is devoted to the 40th anniversary of socialist revolution in Bulgaria and provides an opportunity for the participants to become acquainted with the Bulgarian people's achievements in the years of socialist construction.

The foreign journalists had meetings with important public and state figures yesterday. Pencho Kubadinski, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, acquainted the guests with the history, structure, and contemporary tasks of the largest mass political organization in our country. Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council, spoke to them about the participation of the united agrarians in the people's revolutionary struggles and in the construction of socialism. Veselin Yosifov, chairman of the Bulgarian Journalists Union, briefed the mass media representatives on the structure of the union and on the role and tasks of this professional creative organization in reflecting the achievements of the sociopolitical, economic, and cultural life of our socialist society in an increasingly successful manner.

The program of the meeting and visit envisages guided tours for the guests to the towns of Pleven, Varna, Burgas, and Plovdiv, where they will inspect work on large industrial and agricultural projects and visit the most significant monuments reflecting our people's and our state's major historical and cultural development.

STROUGAL EVALUATES RESULTS OF VISIT TO SFRY

LD242204 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] After his return from the official friendly visit in Yugoslavia, Czechoslovak Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal gave an interview to a group of journalists; our special correspondent Michal Cermak was among them.

[Begin recording] [Cermak] Comrade Premier, in the course of your visit in Yugoslavia you held talks with the highest party and state representatives. What was the subject of your deliberations?

[Strougal] In Belgrade we held talks with the chief representatives of the party and state bodies, particularly with Comrade Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, that is the equivalent in our federal government; and Comrade Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency; Comrade Stojanovic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and also with the representatives of two federal republics: Bosnia-Hercegovina and Montenegro. These talks embraced a wide range of questions. In Belgrade, in particular, we also discussed in detail international-political questions: The fundamental goals of the foreign policy of Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia are identical. [Words indistinct] disarmament, peace, to support certain peace initiatives, although there are some differences in the analysis of the international situation and in some approaches. However, as regards the fundamental strategic goals, we found a common language. Naturally, we did not limit ourselves to international questions alone but discussed bilateral cooperation in all spheres of the politics -- where we also dealt with the need of broader party contacts -- and cooperation in the cultural and educational sphere.

Naturally, economic, and scientific-technological questions were discussed, as well, as these questions actually formed the majority of issues in the talks held in the federal republics.

[Cermak] In the course of your talks you frequently mentioned broadening mutual production cooperation and specialization. Could you be more precise about this?

[Strougal] Let me first tell you that Yugoslavia is our fourth or fifth largest trade partner. In 1983 our trade turnover reached approximately $1.7 billion. It is expected that in the current 5-year plan the total turnover will apparently exceed $8 billion and in preparing the next 5-year plan we think that we can reach, and exceed, $10 billion. You have asked me something that is a prerequisite of this development: We must develop on a higher plane and extend cooperation, specialization, and cooperation on third markets. Thus far, this cooperation has had low standards.

We discussed two documents. Admittedly, they have not been signed yet because they must still be finalized, but in principle they are ready. The first deals with the main directions of economic cooperation in general; the second with cooperation in the sphere of power engineering and mining equipment. It is known that Yugoslavia prepares an extensive program of construction of thermal power stations and district heating plants. Of course, we in Czechoslovakia have already finished with the construction of thermal power stations, but we will have to improve and modernize not only power stations and district heating plants but the entire system of boiler house management.

Yugoslavia has a very modern and broadly based material-technological basis in this field and we believe that we should have a 60 percent share in the vast power industry program in Yugoslavia; the rest, the 40 percent, should be taken care of by Yugoslav construction workers or engineers.

Apart from these two large programs, of course, we discussed cooperation and the need for cooperation and specialization in other traditional supplies we exchange, because in certain directions it is necessary to seek a partner -- that is certain parts should be manufactured in Yugoslavia because our capacity is simply inadequate.

We also discussed cooperation in the sphere of industrial consumer goods. The Yugoslav market and Yugoslav production are very broadly established; they manufacture many modern products on the basis of purchases of foreign licenses, among other things, and we think -- and that's what we promised to each other and how we discussed things -- that there should be a manifold increase in the import and export of industrial consumer goods. Matters of cooperation and specialization received the greatest attention because this is in fact the fundamental course toward the necessary dynamism of the mutual exchange of goods.

Economic cooperation with Yugoslavia is irreplaceable for Czechoslovakia: This is on the basis of sheer volume involved alone and also thanks to its structure -- after all we receive from Yugoslavia our vital raw materials. Therefore, I am very satisfied.

CPSU'S ROMANOV VISITS ELECTRONICS EXHIBITION

LD241442 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Grigoriy Romanov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today visited an exhbition of products of the Czechoslovak electronic equipment firm 'Elektroexpo 84' in Moscow.

Milan Kubat, Czechoslovak minister of electrotechnical industry informed the guest about the exhibits, which include the almost whole production program of the Czechoslovak electrotechnical industry. Grigoriy Romanov was above all interested in electronic components, industrial robots and manipulators and in electronic toys [stabebnice] for polytechnical education.

HUSAK RECEIVES VIETNAMESE DEFENSE MINISTER

LD241439 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received at Prague Castle today the Vietnamese military delegation led by Van Tien Dung, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and Vietnamese minister of national defense.

The two representatives exchanged information on the results attained in the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the Fifth Communist Party of Vietnam Congress, They praised Czechoslovak-Vietnamese relations, which are developing in the spirit of the agreement on friendship and cooperation between the two countries signed in 1980. They also exchanged views on some topical issues of the international situation.

HUSAK'S BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO PRK'S HENG SAMRIN

LD242332 Prague CTK in English 1819 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Prague, May 24 (CTK) -- General Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President Gustav Husak has sent a telegram of congratulations to General Secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Heng Samrin on his 50th birthday.

The Czechoslovak supreme representative appreciated Heng Samrin's activities devoted to the struggle for free and independent development of his country and his personal contribution to the development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two parties and countries.

Gustav Husak wished the Kampuchean leader good health and many successes in his responsible work for prosperity of the Kampuchean people, the victory of peace, socialism and progress. He assured him that the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Czechoslovak people will further support the revolutionary forces of People's Kampuchea.

COMMITTEE FOR RELATIONS WITH FRG SET UP

AU231456 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 May 84 p 2

[CTK report in the "By Teletype, Mail, Telephone..." column]

[Text] A constituent session of the Committee for the Federal Republic of Germany [Spolkova Republika Nemecka] attached to the Czechoslovak Society for International Relations was held in Prague on Monday [21 May]. It was attended by Evzen Erban, chairman of the International Society for International Relations. Jaroslav Srb, deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, was elected chairman of the committee. A speech of greetings was delivered by FRG [Spolkova Republika Nemecka] Ambassador Klaus Meyer.

CPCZ DELEGATION DEPARTS TO FINNISH CP CONGRESS

LD241327 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] A delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee led by Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, left today for Finland to attend the 22d Congress of the Communist Party of Finland.

The delegation was seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Comrade Mikulas Beno, Vasil Bejda, Otto Cmolik, and Michal Stefanak.

SOLIDARITY RALLY MARKS ARAB TU OFFICIAL'S VISIT

AU241056 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 May 84 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Contacts" column]

[Text] A solidarity rally with the Arab people was held in Prague on Tuesday [22 May], on the occasion of the visit by a delegation of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions led by its secretary general, Hamid Jallud.

It was attended, among others, by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council [URO] and Viliam Kozik, URO secretary. A resolution expressing resolute support for the just struggle of the Arab people was adopted at the close of the rally.

PROTOCOL ON CPCZ DELEGATION'S VISIT TO SYRIA

AU221326 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 May 84 p 4

[Text] Damascus (CTK) -- Julius Varga, CPCZ Central Committee department head, and Sulajman Kadda, member of the Syrian National Leadership of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party, signed a protocol in Damascus yesterday [20 May] on the further development of contacts and cooperation between the two political parties in the years 1984-85. This also concluded the 1-week visit of the CPCZ Central Committee's study delegation to the Syrian Arab Republic at the invitation of the Syrian National Leadership of the Ba'th Party, during which the delegation was also received by "Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Syrian National Leadership of the Ba'th Party. The protocol covers the numerous, already traditional, but also new, forms of contacts and cooperation between the CPCZ and Ba'th, which are developing on the basis of friendship and of the common struggle against imperialism and for world peace.

A press statement was issued at the conclusion of the visit. In it the two delegations condemned the separate agreements and other steps intended to foist imperialist domination on the Middle East. They spoke in favor of convening an international conference on peace in that area under UN protection and with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO. They reaffirmed that the just and lasting peace in the Middle East can be installed only through the total withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories, and through the implementation of the rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to have their own state under the PLO's leadership. The situation demands a yet greater cohesion of anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist forces in the Arab community, as well as the consolidation of their contacts with the socialist countries with the USSR at their head, the document stresses. Both sides also expressed support for the PLO's unity on the basis of respect for the conclusions of the Palestinian National Council, and they stressed the significance of the Syrian-Palestinian-Lebanese alliance against the capitulationist plans in the Arab community.

The two delegations expressed support for the effort of Lebanese patriots to achieve their country's independence and sovereignty. The CPCZ Central Committee delegation highly appraised Syria's constructive role in the efforts for a national reconciliation in Lebanon. Furthermore, the delegations pointed out that the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe represents a danger not only for the socialist countries, but also for the Middle East and for the world peace. They highly appraised the peace steps undertaken by the USSR and by the other socialist states. The press statement expresses gratification with the successful development of friendly contacts between the CPCZ and the Ba'th, and also for the all-round cooperation between the two friendly countries.

CHNOUPEK MEETS ANGOLAN PRESIDENT, COUNTERPART

LD242327 Prague CTK in English 1843 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Luanda, May 24 (CTK) -- Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, who is on an official visit to Angola, was received here today by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] - Party of Labor.

The Angolan leader highly appreciated the internationalist stand of Czechoslovakia in support of the struggle of African peoples for national freedom and social emancipation. Minister chnoupek also met with Alfonso van Dunem-Mbindo, MPLA Central Committee secretary. The two representatives stressed the importance of close cooperation for further development of Czechoslovak-Angolan relations.

Talks continued today between Minister Chnoupek and his Angolan counterpart, Paulo Teixeira Jorge. They discussed the key aspects of the international situation, and exchanged views on ways of eliminating hotbeds of tension and of settling disputes, especially in connection with the developments in southern Africa and attempts of imperialism and neocolonialism at interference in the internal affairs of sovereign Angola. The ministers signed an agreement on Czechoslovak-Angolan cooperation in the sphere of health and medical science. Minister Chnoupek also met in the Angolan capital with Didier Helge, of the International Red Cross Committee.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON CHNOUPEK TANZANIA VISIT

AU221603 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 May 84 pp 1, 4

[CTK report: "Joint Czechoslovak-Tanzanian Communique"]

[Text] Dar es Salaam -- A joint communique was issued in conclusion of the friendly official visit of Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, to the United Republic of Tanzania. The communique states that the two countries' ministers of foreign affairs, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Benjamin William Mkapa, in a cordial atmosphere discussed a broad range of bilateral and international issues and exchanged views on the explosive situation in the south of Africa, especially on national liberation struggle in the area. The two sides noted identity of views on all these issues, and Minister Chnoupek confirmed that Czechoslovakia will continue to support this struggle.

The two ministers also pointed out the importance of expanding cooperation between the two countries, particularly in the sphere of industry.

The two sides stressed the importance of expanding the process of detente in the world for achieving progress in disarmament and halting the arms race, and expressed support for all constructive proposals toward detente, reinforcing trust among states, and toward promoting wide multilateral international cooperation.

The Czechoslovak side briefed the Tanzanian side on the conclusions of the Budapest session of the Warsaw Pact Committee of Foreign Ministers, according to which the Warsaw Pact states will cancel their defensive countermeasures if NATO takes corresponding steps leading to the removal of American missiles deployed in Western Europe.

In discussing the situation in the Middle East, the two sides noted that a lasting and just solution of the problems of the region cannot be achieved without the recongnition of the inalienalbe rights of the people of Palestine and expressed support for the holding of an international conference on the Middle East under UN auspices and with full-fledged participation of the PLO, which is the sole legitimate representative of the people of Palestine.

Discussing the situation in Central America, the two sides expressed themselves in favor of respect for the sovereignty, independence, and territorial inviolability of the countries in that region, The two ministers signed a protocol on cooperation between the Ministries of Foreign Affairs.

B. Chnoupek invited Minister S.W. Mkapa to pay an official visit to Czechoslovakia. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

CHNOUPEK TOAST AT HARARE LUNCHEON 21 MAY

AU231421 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 May 84 p 7

[CTK Harare dispatch: "On the Development of CSSR-Zimbabwe Relations; Minister B. Chnoupek Conducted Negotiations in Harare With His Partner W. Mangwende"]

[Excerpts] Harare, 21 May -- W. Mangwende has given a festive luncheon in B. Chnoupek's honor. In his speech he called the CSSR one of the countries which have always maintained an understanding attitude toward the needs of the Zimbabwean people; he expressed gratitude toward the needs of the Zimbabwean people, and he expressed gratitude toward the Czechoslovak Government for the assistance granted by it to Zimbabwe in a number of spheres. He expressed appreciation of the fact that Czechoslovakia, as a developed socialist country, is sympathizing with the tasks of building a new progressive society in Zimbabwe. W. Magwende stressed that his country feels encouraged by the lasting support that is being granted by Czechoslovakia to the national liberation struggle on the African Continent.

B. Chnoupek said, among other things, that the two countries have the will to systematically develop the political dialogue. The results of last year's visit to the CSSR by Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwean prime minister, and particularly the agreement on cooperation between the CPCZ and the African National Union of Zimbabwe-Patriotic Front, represent a firm foundation for deepening the relations between two two countries. The trade agreement and the agreement of cooperation in research and development establish solid prerequisites for a dynamic expansion of cooperation in these spheres.

B. Chnoupek pointed out the danger threatening the world peace in the current aggravated international situation because of the conflict situation in southern Africa. He said that the CSSR demands, together with Zimbabwe, that the security and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola be ensured, and independence granted to the people of Namibia. The CSSR supports the just struggle of the People's Organization of South-West Africa (SWAPO) as the legitimate representative of the Namibian people, and the fight of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC).

CPSL DISCUSSES PLANNED MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT

AU221419 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 May 84 p 2

[Text] Bratislava, 21 May (Z) -- The Economic Commission of the Slovak Communist Party's (CPSL) Central Committee convened this Monday [21 May] in Bratislava with Miloslav Hruskovic, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, in the chair.

The main points on the agenda were the draft on improving the system of planned management in the national economy and the report on the implementation of the Set of Measures for Improving the System of Planned Management for 1981-83. The session appraised the effectiveness of the implementation of the Set of Measures to date and the main directions of improving the economic mechanism, and also its concretization for the period of the Eighth 5-Year plan.

CPCZ OFFICIAL ON PRINCIPLES OF DEFENSE POLICY

AU220800 Prague NOVA MYSL in Czech and Slovak "Special Issue," Apr 84 (Signed to Press 16 Mar 84), pp 27-37

[Article by Doctor Vladimir Blechta, "head of a CPCZ Central Committee department": "The CPCZ's Defense and Security Policy Under Present Conditions" -- article is written in Czech]

[Text] Imperialism is the highest stage of exploitation and enslavement of working people and nations; it is an exponent of brute force and aggression in international relations. This stems from its class essence, its nature, and its predatory aims. It has recently developed a policy from a position of strength as well as the direct use of force -- the main means and method of asserting its plans on a global scale. It is allocating gigantic sums for armament in an attempt to gain one-sided military-strategic supremacy over the socialist community and is taking concrete steps to ensure for itself a first-strike capability. It is coming up with all kinds of concepts on how to wage a nuclear war and is weighing the possibilities of its victory in a thermonuclear conflict.

The danger of Reagan's rabid kind of attack: that communism is an error of history that must be set right lies not only in the bullying nature of these words, but in the fact that they are increasingly becoming the program of the official state policy of the strongest and most aggressive imperialist power of the capitalist world, the United States. The openly proclaimed plans of the U.S. military-industrial complex for liquidating the USSR and for a global conflict with the world of socialism and peace, as well as the comprehensive ensurance of these plans are signs of an unusually exacerbated international situation in the present period. Even tactical verbal maneuvers do not alter in any way the weighty nature of these deeds; they do not alter the fact that attempts are constantly being made to implement these plans.

V.I. Lenin showed that as long as imperialism exists, the defense of socialism is an integral part of the struggle for building a new society, that it is a historical and objective necessity. The correctness and viability of these propositions have been fully confirmed by the historical experience of the USSR and other socialist countries. Our party, too, has always made creative use of these valuable lessons in its policy; it has applied them, and it continues to do so. As Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, stressed at the ninth session of the CPCZ Central Committee, the present international situation and, in particular, the deployment of new American intermediate-range missiles in some countries of Western Europe makes it necessary "to consistently link the struggle for preserving peace with strengthening the defense capability of our state and with our active participation in reinforcing the defensive strength of the entire socialist community." (Footnote 1) (Ninth CPCZ Central Committee Session on 23 and 24 November 1983, Prague, SVOBODA 1983 p 59)

The CPCZ regards the concern for strengthening the country's defense capability as its foremost duty and one of the most important functions of the socialist state. With this in mind, it comprehensively ensures the necessary material means for this purpose and guides the Armed Forces and the security corps toward utmost discipline and toward a consistent fulfillment of their mission.

Historical experience bears out that while the growth of the military strength of imperialism is accompanied by a growth in its aggressiveness, the building up of the military potential of socialism plays the opposite role. It is a guarantee of the security of the countries of the socialist community and a mainstay of peace.

It is transformed into the international force of the struggle against aggression and is an insurmountable obstacle to the attempts of imperialism to unleash war.

As V.I. Lenin stressed, "a revolution is only worth something if it is capable of defending itself...." (Footnote 2) (Lenin, V.I.: Works. Volume 28, Prague, State Publishing House of Political Literature 1954, p 121) As long as imperialism exists, there also exists a real danger for the world revolutionary process, for socialism. That is why the task to strengthen the defense of the socialist state, to ensure a systematic growth of its economic, scientific-technical, and moral-political potentials, and to improve the principles of building its Armed Forces and their overall preparedness is coming extraordinarily to the foreground at present.

The main source of the strength of the defense and protection of the socialist homeland lies in its being guided by the Communist Party. All fundamental questions are being solved in harmony with the party's political line and on the basis of its resolutions. This important principle was firmly established in the resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Russia (Bolsheviks) of December 1918, which stated that "... the policy of the military administration as well as the policy of other sectors and institutions is being carried out strictly according to the general directives mapped out by the party as represented by its Central Committee, and under its immediate control." (Footnote 3) (CPSU About the USSR Armed Forces, Moscow, Military Publishing House 1969, p 35)

The necessity of the processes of ensuring the country's defense capability and security being guided by the Communist Party is determined by the exacting and complex nature of this task, by its highly topical importance, and by the fact that defense and security policy is an integral part of the Communist Party's overall policy.

In its basic congress documents, the CPCZ formulates the content of its defense and security policy for the present stage of the development of the socialist society. This content consistently proceeds from the Marxist-Leninist teaching about war and the army and about the unity of building, defending, and protecting socialism and from the joint positions of the fraternal communist and workers parties. It respects the needs arising from the domestic and international situation both on the national scale and from the viewpoint of the CSSR's role within the framework of the Warsaw Pact.

Resolutions of the CPCZ Central Committee and its bodies also provide for the basic ways of implementing the tasks of the party's defense and security policy stemming from the Leninist principles of building the socialist state's armed forces and security corps.

Acting through party and political bodies in the Czechoslovak People's Army [CSLA] and the National Security Corps directly subordinate to it, the party's Central Committee at the same time ensures a regular and consistent control of the observance and fulfillment of the entrusted tasks in all spheres of their activity.

The correctness and irreplaceability of the party's guidance of the socialist state's defense and protection is fully confirmed by the experience of all socialist countries, especially by the experiences of the USSR. The unshakable pillar of the world socialist system -- The Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics and its glorious army -- have been built and continue to be strengthened under the immediate leadership of the CPSU.

Tasks connected with ensuring the defense capability and security of our socialist homeland are being fulfilled, under the CPCZ's leadership, not only by the components of the country's defense system, but also by other bodies, social organizations, and institutions. As was stressed at the 16th CPCZ Congress, "the defense of our freedom and of socialist gains is a permanent task of the entire society, not only of the Armed Forces, but of all state and social organizations and institutions that comprehensively ensure tasks of the country's defense in the unified system of the state's defense." (Footnote 4) (16th CPCZ Congress. Prague, SVOBODA 1971, p 55)

It is a wide-ranging complex of measures of a political, economic, ideological, scientific, and moral nature. V.I. Lenin's proposition is thus being concretized, that the defense of the socialist homeland is an all-people's revolutionary task and one of the forms of class struggle on an international scale.

Active participation in strengthening the country's defense capability and security is also an important obligation of all CSSR citizens. At the same time, it represents protection of their own interests, property, and personal rights and freedoms and an expression of socialist and patriotic awareness. The ideological unity and moral and political maturity of the people represent a reliable basis also for strengthening the defense capability and security of the socialist homeland.

In its defense and security policy, the CPCZ consistently proceeds from the Leninist principles governing the building and the activity of the armed forces of a socialist state and from the experiences of the CPSU and other fraternal communist and workers parties. It actively contributes to enriching them by its own findings. As early as in the Kosice government program [of 1945], it asserted some key principles that have become permanent components of its policy: Above all, Czechoslovakia's alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union as the main pillar of our security, independence, and progressive development. Furthermore, the provision that the new Czechoslovak Army will be built according to the model of the Soviet Army as an army of a new type and a people's nature. In a similar way the party also acted in founding and building the democratic national security corps.

The full development and application of these Leninist principles was achieved under our conditions following the seizure of power by the workers class, under the CPCZ's leadership, in February 1948. A valuable experience and our party's contribution was the founding of the People's Militia, a historically new form of consolidating the socialist revolution's victory. It is a voluntary, front-ranking political aktiv of the CPCZ. Owing to its markedly workers nature and loyalty to the party, it forms an important part of the state's defense system. The twin task of members of the People's Militia was, and remains, to take an active part in building the socialist society while at the same time preparing to defend it.

The basic principle of the defense and security policy is the leading role of the CPCZ. It is a product of its vanguard position in the process of preparing, implementing, and further developing the socialist revolution and of the need to consistently ensure the defense and protection of all revolutionary gains. Our own experiences have convinced us that any upsetting of the party's leading role jeopardizes not only the further development of socialism, but the very gist of the socialist system as a result of a weakening of its defense and protection against class enemies.

The implementation of the party's leading role in the defense and security spheres presupposes a consistent solution of all questions of principle in harmony with resolutions of the CPCZ Central Committee and its bodies.

It is, therefore, the foremost duty of every Communist and of all party, political, and service bodies in the CSLA, the National Security Corps, and the troops of the Ministry of Interior to consistently adhere to and implement the CPCZ's political line in their everyday activities. It is their duty to constantly enhance active influence on its implementation and assertion in all spheres of activity of the Army, the troops of the Ministry of Interior, and security bodies.

Party-political work in the CSLA, the National Security Corps, and the troops of the Ministry of Interior is directly supervised by the party's Central Committee, through party and political bodies. The main reason for this is that the purposeful implementation of this work is the determining prerequisite for reinforcing their strength, for education in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism, for achieving high moral and combat qualities, for vigilance, and for the preparedness to fulfill with dignity their patriotic and international duty. It is necessary that party bodies and organizations systematically focus their attention on further strengthening the ideological and organizational unity of the party, on improving the members base, and on enhancing their own ability to act.

An important factor of deepening the effectiveness of the party's influence is the Leninist style of work. The application of its basic features -- especially of critical and self-critical exactingness, principled solution of problems, and an initiative-filled and active approach to the fulfillment of the entrusted tasks -- significantly affects the standard and quality of party-political work.

Party bodies and organizations devote extraordinary attention to the sphere of cadre work. The selection, preparation, and deployment of cadres, their regular and exacting evaluation, and control of their activity are a mobilizing instrument of increasing party-political influence in all spheres of the life and activity of the Army, security bodies, and the troops of the Ministry of Interior. A consistent implementation of the party principles of cadre work at the same time contributes to raising the standard and quality of the managerial and organizational activity of commanders and chiefs, which is of fundamental importance for the overall preparedness of the Army and security forces in fulfilling their mission. A highly relevant task is to assert purposefulness and a long-range view in cadre work and to improve the selection and all-round preparation of cadre reserves for the fulfillment of these tasks.

The systematic deepending and strengthening of the party's leading role in the sphere of the defense and security policy assists in making the ideological and professional education and preparation of members of the Armed Forces for the defense of the country more effective, in the consistent fulfillment of tasks, and in improving the acitivity of security bodies.

In shaping and implementing the defense and security policy, its class nature is being asserted and fully implemented. This class nature is determined by the decisive political-power position of the workers class led by the Marxist-Leninist party and by the objective necessity of approaching the defense and the protection of the gains of the socialist revolution from class positions. The Army and the security bodies of the socialist state are built as class instruments and, by virture of their essence and mission, as a people's socialist apparatus.

Under the conditions of the building of an advanced socialist society and the unity of the friendly classes of workers, farmers, and the working intelligentsia, the party's defense and security policy unites the members of the Armed Forces and deepens their revolutionary vigilance and wariness, their high degree of organization, and their dedication and discipline.

The systematic deepening of class awareness is a permanent and irreplaceable task of all party, political, and service bodies of the CSLA, the National Security Corps, and the troops of the Ministry of Interior.

The party is paying great attention to the class makeup of the corps of commanders of our Army and our security apparatus and to its permanent improvement. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium's resolutions pertaining to cadre work in the CSLA, the National Security Corps, and the troops of the Ministry of Interior place great emphasis on the criterion of class affiliation and self-concrete tasks for its observance in this area. Territorial party and state bodies also play an important role in complementing management cadres in the Armed Forces. They are responsible for a consistent implementation of the complementariness of management cadres within their sphere of activity.

The words of Klement Gottwald at the Ninth CPCZ Congress are still relevant. At that time he stressed the political significance and necessity of the class reinforcement of the armed and security forces within the framework of the general line of building socialism and of their complementariness by capable workers, farmers, and members of the working intelligentsia. (Footnote 5) (Gottwald, K.: Works. Volume 15, Prague, State Publishing House of Political Literature 1961, p 243)

The class principles of the CPCZ's defense and security policy also pertain to the international tasks in defending the countries of the socialist community. The armed forces of the socialist countries associated in the Warsaw Pact have identical goals, ideology, and class interests. Owing to their mission, they guarantee the security of the countries of the socialist community, are a mainstay of the international proletariat in the struggle against imperialism, and a reliable safeguard of world peace.

One of the determining principles of the party's defense and security policy is proletarian and socialist internationalism and socialist patriotism. Their important role under present conditions is accentuated by the overt attempts of world imperialism to liquidate the revolutionary process in the world and, in particular, the USSR as the political, economic, and military pillar of the world socialist system.

The CPCZ is paying constant attention to the international nature of the building and defense of socialism under our conditions. After the victory in February 1948 and the founding of the world socialist system, the international cooperation of the socialist community was being developed further, on a qualitatively higher level. The socialist countries' joint interests and goals led to the founding of CEMA. Because of an exacerbated international political situation and after the founding of the aggressive NATO pact, the defensive military-political alliance Warsaw Pact was formed, which also reliably safeguards the protection of our freedom and state sovereignty and represents a powerful barrier against the expansiveness and aggressiveness of world imperialism.

The importance of this alliance was stressed at the 16th CPCZ Congress: "We will continue to build the CSLA as an integral part of the Joint Warsaw Pact Armed Forces. We will spare no effort and no means to make the CSLA a highly modern army, boundlessly dedicated to the party and the people, and capable -- along with the Soviet Army and the Armies of the other Warsaw Pact member-states -- of protecting peace and the gains of socialism." (Footnote 6) (16th CPCZ Congress, Prague, SVOBODA 1981, p 43)

The forming and systematic deepening of the patriotic and international feeling and behavior of our people have an important place in the complex of ideological and mass-political work of the party, state, and social agencies and organizations.

What is involved is the strengthening of those aspects of education which lead to the strengthening of our friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, to the comprehension of the necessity of a firm cohesion of the revolutionary and progressive forces of the whole world. What is involved in the conditions of the Armed Forces is mainly developing, through education, pride in the results which we have achieved in the process of socialist construction, and the full understanding of the necessity to pay permanent attention to the defense and safeguarding of these achievements.

A consistent implementation and creative development of Marxist-Leninist teaching in the activity of the Communist Party as well as in specific spheres of the defense and security policy are the decisive conditon for these to possess a scientific character. They are given by a comprehensively objective and concretely historical approach to the solution of the demanding tasks connected with ensuring the defense-capability and security of our socialist fatherland and its international interests. They enable, in harmony with the given stage of society's development and with internal and external conditions, the correct determination of the orientation, content, and priority of the individual tasks as well as optimal forms and methods for their successful realization.

A consistent implementation of the scientific approach in the process of the creation and realization of the party's defense and security policy requires that the objective laws of social processes be fully respected and that the latest findings of science and technology be used. One of the important prerequisites is the appropriate standard of the political and expert preparedness of the members of the armed components of the socialist state. This applies especially in the current period when science and technology are becoming a mighty, dynamizing factor for the development of production forces, which constitute the economic foundation of the country's defense capability. Especially in the sphere of the martial arts [vojenstvi], where the introduction of new generation weapons systems places exceptional demands on an ever deeper all-round preparation of the cadres in charge, on acquiring and complete mastering of the latest scientific findings, is one of the decisive prerequisites of the preparedness of the defense potential. [sentence as published]

Also in the sector of the security policy their applied utilization and systematic perfection is an important factor of the growth of effectiveness, quality of work, and the offensiveness of the struggle with the enemy. It contributes to a rational utilization of all forces and resources allocated for this purpose.

The CPCZ builds the Armed Forces and security corps as class instruments of the dictatorship of the proletariat, as an apparatus highly politically and expertly prepared and educated.

From these conclusions also stem demanding tasks and requirements for the quality of selection, education, and deployment of cadres, for the intensification of the political-expert preparation on all levels of departmental educational systems, and for raising the effectiveness of the work of the research-and-development bases. Specific tasks in this respect are also given by the resolution of the eighth session of the CPCZ Central Committee, which -- among other things -- charged "...all party agencies and organizations, Communists ... to devote permanent attention to scientific-technical progress in all sectors, to an accelerated application of the results of science and technology in practice; to consistently ensure the elaboration of the results of the eighth session of the CPCZ Central Committee, and to adopt concrete measures for a uniform procedure in their realization, and to carry out a regular check of their fulfillment." (Footnote 7) (The eighth session of the CPCZ Central Committee on 15-16 June 1983. Prague, SVOBODA 1983, p 52)

An important prerequisite for the successful fulfillment of the tasks of the defense and security policy of the party is the unity of the Army, the National Security Corps, and the people. Its foundation is provided by coinciding objectives and interests, by the class composition and the people's character of the state's armed components. In accordance with Marxist-Leninist teachings the defense and safeguarding of socialism is an all-people's and revolutionary task, a permanent demand vis-a-vis the appropriate party, political, and service agencies to incessantly deepen and reinforce the unity of the CSLA, the National Security Crops, and the working people.

Topical and binding remain the words of Klement Gottwald, who showed that "...the task of building a strong army in the spirit of loyalty to the people, the republic, and the bonds of alliance is a task for us all...." (Footnote 8) (Gottwald, K.: Writings, Volume 15. Prague, State Publishing House of Political Literature 1961, p 43)

Especially in the current stage of the aggravated international political situation it is necessary that the demand for increasing the country's defense-capability becomes an affair of the entire society and of all citizens. Their duties are expressed in the CSSR Constitution and in the Law on the Defense of the CSSR. "The defense of the fatherland and its socialist system is the highest patriotic duty and a matter of honor of every citizen," says the stipulation of Article 37 of the CSSR Constitution.

The Czechoslovak Armed Forces and the paramilitary education of the population play an important role in the preparation of citizens for the fulfillment of this highest patriotic duty. The completion of the construction of the Uniform System of the Paramilitary Education of the CSSR population in accordance with the resolution of the CPCZ Central Committee of 19 March 1971 is one of the important aspects of the political and ideological activity of the party, and of the state agencies and social organizations in their endeavor to strengthen the moral-political potential and the high degree of the country's defense capability. What is involved is an entire complex of purposeful forming of citizens' moral-political, militant, and psychological qualities necessary for the fulfillment of a patriotic duty -- the defense of the fatherland. Its core must be the comprehension of the ideopolitical issues of the current development of the world, of the essence and manifestations of the class struggle between socialism and capitalism. Paramilitary education as a component of communist education is an organic part of the educational-enlightenment process on all levels of the education systems, and it is necessary to systematically deepen it.

The realization of the Uniform System of the Paramilitary Education of the CSSR Population requires that attention to these issues becomes the permanent content of the work of all involved agencies and organizations.

The fundamental requirement of the party's security policy is the consistent observance of the socialist legality. Its importance comes from the character of socialist law, which is the expression of the will of the ruling workers class elevated to law. Therefore, the approach to the creation and realization of law in the conditions of socialist society is an expression of the relationship to the interests of the majority of the working people, led by their revolutionary party.

The essence of socialist legality is in the strict observance of all laws and the legal code by all agencies, organizations, and citizens. Its consistent implementation and assertion, the systematic education of citizens in respecting laws and legal acts, and the irreconcilable combating of their infringement is the permanent requirement and one of the ways to reinforce the moral-political unity of running the state, one of the methods of implementing its main functions.

In the process of deepening socialist legality, an important role is played by the security apparatus, which in accordance with the constitutional laws and Law No 40/1974 on the National Security Crops, is charged together with the agencies of the Prosecutor General's Office and courts with ensuring its consistent observance. V.I. Lenin used to stress that the security agencies and the agencies of the Prosecutor General's Office must become an instrument for asserting the centralized will of the proletariat, devoid of local, group, or individual interests.

The great topicality of this task in the current period arises also from the letter of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the deepening of the effectiveness of the struggle against the violation of the principles of socialist legality, ethics, and discipline, which stresses the need to "deepen and intensify the cooperation between the National Committees and the agencies of the National Security Corps and the Prosecutor General's Office in the struggle against the violation of the principles of socialist legality."

An important prerequisite for the fulfillment of this mission by the security agencies is a perfect knowledge and consistent observance of laws and other legal regulations of the socialist state in all spheres of their activity.

One of the frequent causes of the violation of socialist legality by some CSSR citizens is their insufficient knowledge of the legal code, its incorrect implememtation, or the lack of respect for laws and the legal feelings of the Czechoslovak people. Therefore, the CPCZ devotes exceptional attention to the legal education of the population. What is involved is forming socialist legal consicousness as a positive and active relationship to the fulfillment of requirements contained in the Czechoslovak legal code. The aim is "...to achieve in practice a state where citizens will voluntarily -- on the basis of their own convictions -- observe the appropriate legal regulations and fulfill the duties arising from them." (Footnote 9) (The foundation of the Security Policy of the Party and the Socialist State. Prague, SVOBODA 1982, p 86)

In the party's security policy -- in accordance with socialist legality -- the principle of the unity of education, prevention, and prosecution is being implemented which underscores, above all, the educational effect. Its essence was expressed by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, when he said: "Today, when we ponder how to even more improve the standard of our activity, it is important to take into account that the more advanced the socialist society is, the more the issues of education, prevention, and less repressive methods come to the fore. By this, naturally, we are not abandoning...revolutionary violence, the use of repressive methods if there is no other choice, if it is necessary to preserve the revolutionary achievements of the people, and to defend the interests of the socialist society and honest citizens. But we put the emphasis more on education, on preventing negative phenomena in the criminal sphere as well as in the sphere of protection of the socialist system." (Footnote 10) (Husak, G.: On the Defense and Protection of Socialism. Prague, Our Army 1982, p 287)

What is involved is a very complex and demanding process, in which the coordinated endeavor of all participants must aim at forming an honest relationship toward work and socialist property, toward duties vis-a-vis society and the principles of socialist ethics. The aim is to eliminate the causes of the violation of socialist legality and thus contribute to the deepening of the unity and strength of the socialist society.

The policy of the CPCZ consistently implements Lenin's ideas about the indivisibility of building, defending, and safeguarding socialism. The CPCZ is the inspirer and organizer of their creative utilization and application in our conditions.

It is not satisfied with their mechanical application; at the same time it enriches them by new findings and thus contributes to the development of the revolutionary theory and practice in this important sphere of social activity.

In the current complex international situation, the highest party and state agencies devote permament attention to further perfecting and raising the level of the combat and political preparedness of the CSSR Armed Forces. This fact is documented by the words of Comrade Gustav Husak at the ninth session of the CPCZ Central Committee: "The Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government are systematically devoting themselves to their needs and tasks, and we can say that our Armed Forces have the proper standard and are responsibly fulfilling their duties.

"However, in the face of the developments in the international situation it is necessary to further increase the combat and political preparedness of the CSLA and see to it that it is equipped with the necessary modern technology. Just as the other states of the Warsaw Pact, we are expending the necessary resources for this purpose." (Footnote 11) (The Ninth Session of the CPCZ Central Committee in Prague on 23-24 November 1983. Prague, SVOBODA 1983, p 59)

BRIEFS

FRIENDSHIP MEETING WITH USSR -- The Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society, headed by its Chairman Vaclav David, met Viktor Lomakin, the Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, in Prague today. Vaclav David informed Viktor Lomakin about the work of the organization. He spoke in detail about the work activity and education of the members of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society who contribute to the timely and quality fulfillment of Soviet orders, and at the present time particularly the fulfillment of orders for the Soviet Union's Food Program. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 24 May 84 LD]

LENART MEETS MOLDAVIAN ACADEMICIAN -- Jozef Lenart, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and Slovak premier, [title as heard] received in Bratislava today the president of the Academy of Sciences of the Moldavian SSR, Aleksandr Zhuchenko who is in Czechoslovakia on a friendship visit. Comrade Zhuchenko informed our party representatives about the latest results of the Soviet basic research and the measures towards the intensification of their use in economic production. The two sides assessed the possibilities of scientific cooperation of scientific institutions especially in dealing with the tasks of development of agriculture and some ecological issues. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 23 May 84 LD]

HONECKER OBJECTS TO FRG'S BUSCHHAUS POWER PLANT

AU221316 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 May 84 p 1

[Text] Bonn (ADN) -- According to the statment of State Council Chairman Erich Honecker, reported by DPA, the GDR will participate in the Multinational Environmental Conference in Munich in late June. In a letter to the Federal Association of Citizens' Initiatives for Environmental Protection (BBU) published on Thursday [17 May], Honecker also pointed out, according to the DPA report, that in addition to its own high expenditure on reducing the load of harmful substances, the GDR will continue to bring its influence to bear on an international level to achieve progress in the purification of the air. According to his statements, several talks about these problems have already been conducted at the expert level.

Honecker's letter answers a BBU letter in connection with the protest actions of environmental protectionists against the commissioning of the Lower Saxony Buschhaus coal power plant which is being critically termed the "mudslinger of the nation" because of the feared high emission of noxious substances. The State Council chairman noted in this context that he shared "completely" the objections expressed by the BBU with respect to the increased load of harmful substances.

According to his statement, as early as in March 1983 the GDR had expressed to the FRG the concern that in the case of Buschhaus such "unjustifiable loads" will occur unless adequate measures for reducing the emission of sulfur dioxide are taken. In April Guenter Mittag, member of the GDR State Council, once again emphatically pointed out to Premier Albrecht (CDU) the consequences for the environment that would arise in the GDR as a result of the operation of the Bushhaus plant.

As an example of the GDR's own efforts to reduce the load of noxious substances, Honecker cited the GDR Phillip Mueller power plant which is also located in the area close to the border. The sulfur dioxide emission was reduced by more than 50 percent there through purposeful measures.

In connection with Honecker's letters, the BBU requests the FRG Government to veto the commissioning of Bushhaus.

HONECKER GREETS WEST BERLIN SEW CONGRESS

DW250733 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0500 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] The SED Central Committee has conveyed fraternal militant greetings to the delegates of the Seventh SEW Congress. The letter, which is signed by Erich Honecker, stresses that both parties are allied in the joint struggle for peace and disarmament. It is of great international significance that the call for peace, detente, and peaceful coexistence also emanates from West Berlin. The SEW is proving to be a determined champion of the vital interests of the citizens of West Berlin who will have a good future only in peace and in peaceful coexistence with the socialist GDR.

The SED greetings message further emphazies that for this reason the West Berlin communists' advocacy of the strict observance and full application of the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin, in whose preparation the GDR took an active part and for which a policy aimed at confrontation and tensions is harmful, must be highly valued.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS WITH MEXICAN OFFICIAL

AU231423 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 May 84 p 2

[Excerpts] Berlin (ADN) -- The further deepening of economic relations between the GDR and the United Mexican States was the subject of a talk in Berlin on Monday for which Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, received Rogelio Montemayor Segny, first deputy secretary for planning and budget of this Latin American state.

The partners in the talk stressed that the joint efforts of the GDR and Mexico are aimed at consolidating and further expanding peaceful cooperation. There are good prerequisites for developing the industrial cooperation between the two countries.

The talk was attended by Dieter Albrecht, deputy chairman of the planning commission, and Gonzalo Aguirre Enrile, charge d'affaires a.i. of the United Mexican States to the GDR.

MOZAMBIQUE EDUCATION MINISTER MEETS OFFICIALS

AU231505 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 May 84 p 2

[Excerpts] Berlin (ADN) -- On Monday [21 May] the talks between Margot Honecker, GDR minister of education, and Graca Machel, minister of education and culture of the People's Republic of Mozambique, started in a cordial atmosphere. During the exchange of views the ministers briefed each other on the situation and the present tasks in the education sector of the two friendly countries.

The talk was attended by Julio Goncalo Braga, ambassador of the People's Republic of Mozambique to the GDR.

Then Bodo Weidemann, state secretary for vocational training, received Minister Graca Machel for a friendly exchange of views.

DINNER FOR TUNISIAN FOREIGN MINISTER; VISIT ENDS

Fischer's Speech

AU241203 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 May 84 p 2

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) -- On Tuesday evening Oskar Fischer, GDR minister for foreign affairs, gave a dinner in Berlin in honor of Beji Caid es-Sebsi, minister for foreign affairs of the Republic of Tunisia. It was attended by Gerhard Schuerer, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member; Heinrich Homann, deputy chairman of the State Council; Joachim Heusinger, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; as well as other prominent figures of the GDR social life.

At the beginning both politicians praised the successful development of the relations between the GDR and the Republic of Tunisia in their toasts.

Oskar Fischer stressed that today many joint interests and a high degree of agreement on basic questions of international politics guarantee the prospering of the relations between the two countries.

Concerning the alarming aggravation of the international situation, he said that with the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles the dangers for mankind have multiplied. The improvement of world events for the better demands the efforts of all peace-loving forces irrespective of different views on this or that question. There is no task that is more urgent than the preservation of peace and the prevention of a nuclear inferno. "A sense of reason and reality must again dominate." The GDR spares no effort in the struggle to end the insane intensive armament and is prepared and open for dialogue with all who seriously want it.

The proposals of the Warsaw Pact states of Prague, Moscow, and Budapest are a strong basis for peace-securing agreements on stopping the arms race and limiting and reducing armaments, Oskar Fischer stated and referred to the recent appeal of the Warsaw Pact states to the NATO states to begin with the multilateral discussion of their proposal for concluding a treaty on the mutual renunciation of the use of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations. This would be a real step toward lessening the danger of war and toward confidence-building in Europe and the world.

Minister Fischer praised Tunisia as an active state in the Nonaligned Movement. An eloquent expression of this are the efforts for a just and comprehensive solution of the Middle East conflict and the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and security.

Final Activities, Departure

LD241944 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1618 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 24 May (ADN) -- Beji Caid es-Sebsi, Tunisian minister of foreign affairs, following the end of his official talks on Thursday, has ended his visit of several days to the GDR. He was seen off a Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport this afternoon by Bernhard Neugebauer, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs. Earlier today he visited Potsdam, accompanied by Deputy Foreign Minister Bernhard Neugebauer.

Dr Herbert Tzschoppe, chairman of the Bezirk Council, briefed the politician on results and achievements of the bezirk in 35 years of workers-peasants power. Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi was briefed in detail about the socialist transformation of agriculture which, in the Potsdam Bezirk, has resulted in setting up 1,100 LPG crop farms and 2,700 LPG livestock farms. Subsequently the guest visited Sans Souci Palace, where he was briefed on furnishings and appointments of the summer residence of Fredrick II and measures taken to preserve the unique art treasures.

At Cecilienhof Palace, historic venue of the Potsdam Agreement, the Tunisian foreign minister was told that the great interest in the Potsdam Conference 39 years ago was continuing worldwide. This is indicated by the steady stream of visitors from over 140 countries. Young people, in particular, take a great interested in the early history, course, and background of the conference of the anti-Hitler coalition. The guest, while signing the guestbook, expressed the wish that "the young of the world may not forget the dreadful sacrifices, but preserve the fragile peace at any price."

FDGB CHAIRMAN MEETS GUINEA-BISSAU TU LEADERS

AU241151 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 May 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Tuesday [22 May] in Berlin, Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, received for a talk a delegation of the National Association of the Working People of Guinea-Bissau (UNTG) headed by its General Secretary Mario Mendes Correia.

He briefed the guest on the activities of the FDGB in preparing for the 35th anniversary of the GDR and on the efforts of the working people and trade unionists of the GDR to implement the policy of the SED aimed at the well-being of the people and the security of peace.

Mario Mendes Correia reported on the struggle of the UNTG to improve the working and living conditions of the working people of Guinea-Bissau and on the contribution of the UNTG to further improving the achievements of the country.

Harry Tisch stressed the solidarity of the FDGB with the struggle of the African peoples for peace, social progress, and independence, against apartheid, racism, neocolonial exploitation, and suppression.

Both sides condemned the deployment of American nuclear intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe and the development of the apartheid regime in South Africa into a nuclear power that threatens progress and peace in Africa. They condemned the aggression and interventionist policy of U.S. imperialism in the Middle East, in the Caribbean, and in Central America as an expression of the mad intensive armament and confrontation policy of the Reagan administration and its NATO allies.

Harry Tisch and Mario Mendes Correia supported the implementation of the proposals submitted by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries for securing peace and for ending the arms race. In view of the aggravated international situation they stressed the necessity of increased actions of the trade unions all over the world in the struggle for peace, security, and disarmament. They agreed on measures for cooperation in the 1984-86 period.

During the morning the guests visited the Fritz Heckert trade union college in Bernau. They will leave on Wednesday for home.

DECLARATION OF SOLIDARITY WITH AFRICAN PEOPLES

AU221622 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 May 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- The GDR Solidarity Committee, the National Council of the National Front, the FDJ Central Council, the Central Executive of the Peasants' Mutual Aid Association, the Federal Executive of the Democratic Women's League of Germany, the GDR Peace Council, the GDR League for Friendship Among Peoples, and the GDR Committee for Human Rights have published the following joint declaration on the "Week of Solidarity With the Anti-Imperialist Struggle of the African Peoples" which opens today:

On the occasion of the "Week of Solidarity with the Anti-Imperialist Struggle of the African Peoples" of 21-27 May 1984, we extemd our fraternal militant greetings to all peoples on the African Continent on behalf of the GDR citizens. We also assure them of our further fraternal affinity and firm solidarity in their just and self-sacrificing struggle for peace and social progress, against imperialism, colonialism, and all forms of racism, racial discrimination, and apartheid. At the same time we appreciate the important contribution made by the peoples of the African Continent to our joint struggle against the arms drive and confontational policy of imperialism, to the struggle against nuclear war, for peace and security.

The solidarity with the liberation struggle of all oppressed peoples is deeply rooted among the GDR populace.

Our profound sympathy is due to those African states that are particularly exposed to the aggressive machinations and pressure of imperialism. We support all steps of these states aimed at securing the state sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence and that serve the safeguarding of peace and security in Africa.

The overcoming of the difficult colonial heritage in these countries, their struggle for national and social liberation, against colonialism, neocolonialism, and racism are in inseparable component of the worldwide struggle against imperialism and war, for peace and disarmament, for social progress. We resolutely denounce all the aspirations primarily of U.S. imperialism, to stop the progressive road of development in these countries through the fanning of more and more new hotbeds of conflict and through interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

We most resolutely denounce the continuation of the disgraceful apartheid policy of the South African racist regime, which violates human rights and which is made possible by the political, economic, and military cooperation with leading NATO states, particularly the United States and Israel.

The aggressive policy of South Africa, its nuclear rearmament, and the comprehensive militarization of social life threaten peace and security not only in Africa but throughout the entire world.

On the occasion of Solidarity Week we display our inviolable solidarity with the liberation organizations in Southern Africa, with the ANC [African National Congress] of South Africa and SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] in Namibia.

We stand firmly at the side of the Namibian people, who under the leadership of their only legitimate representative, SWAPO, are waging a struggle full of sacrifices for the freedom and independence of the country.

We demand the early and unreserved implementation of the UN Namibia resolutions including Resolution No 435/78 of the Security Council as the only realistic basis for the independence of Namibia. Our solidaristic support goes to all patriots of the African National Congress. We demand the immediate release of Nelson Mandela and of all political prisoners of apartheid justice.

We reaffirm our support for the organization of African Unity (OAU) and welcome the efforts of all African states that are contributing to strengthening this organization. Just as in the past we shall also in the future consistently continue active solidarity with the struggle of the African peoples for national and social liberation, against imperialism, colonialism, racism, and apartheid.

SED GREETINGS TO MALTA COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

AU221607 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19/20 May 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the following congratulatory telegram, signed by its General Secretary Erich Honecker, to the Extraordinary Party Congress of the Communist Party of Malta:

The SED Central Committee conveys heartfelt militant greetings to the delegates of the Extraordinary Party Congress of the Communist Party of Malta.

We are watching your active struggle for the national and social interests of the working people of your country with solidaristic affinity.

The party congress is taking place at a time in which the most aggressive quarters of the United States and NATO are in an alarming manner complicating international relations with their adventurous confrontational and arms policy and in which the danger of a nuclear catastrophe is also increasing in the Mediterranean areas as a result of the stationing of new U.S. first-strike weapons in Western Europe.

All the forces interested in preserving peace and in a policy of peaceful coexistence are confronted with the task of cooperating in a broad coalition of common sense and good will in order to foil the plans of the nuclear war strategists.

Loyal to the principles of proletarian internationalism the SED stands firmly at the side of the Malta Communists. We shall also in the future devote great attention to the further development of the fraternal relations between our two parties on the basis of Marxism-Leninism. We wish your party congress a successful course and express our conviction that it will contribute to the further strengthening of the party's ranks and to the consolidation of its prestige.

KIM IL-SONG TO ARRIVE 29 MAY FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

LD250736 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0201 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 25 May (ADN) -- At the invitation of Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, a party and state delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Il-song, the general secretary of the Korean Party of Labor Central Committee and president of the DPRK, will arrive in the GDR 29 May 1984 for an official friendship visit.

DOHLUS HOLDS TALKS WITH MSZMP'S WAGNER

DW241245 East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Horst Dohlus, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, briefed [place not given] Ferenc Wagner, head of a consultation group of the MSZMP Central Committee, about the SED's experiences in constantly enhancing the level of leadership work and in strengthening its militant strength. The dicussion partners expressed the determination of both parties and countries to contribute to the securing of peace, together with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community.

USSR MINISTER DISCUSSES ENERGY COOPERATION

AU221415 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 May 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Monday [21 May] Wolfgang Mitzinger, GDR minister for coal and energy, received in Berlin Boris Bratchenko, USSR minister for coal energy, for a talk on further measures for deepening the economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries. They discussed a more efficient cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in particular in the fields of the rational utilization of the fuel and energy resources, the higher refinement of coal, and the development and production of industrial robots and rationalization means for the mining industry.

SED CC COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCES PERSONNEL CHANGES

LD241632 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1540 GMT 24 May 84

["Communique on the Eighth Session of the SED Central Committee" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 24 May (ADN) -- The Central Committee of the SED met on 24 May 1984 in Berlin. Comrade Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee gave the Politburo report. Seven comrades spoke in the discussion. The Central Committee confirmed the report of the Politburo.

The Central Committee granted the request of Comrade Paul Verner to be released from his duties as a member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee for health reasons.

The Central Committee thanked Comrade Paul Verner for his many years of work for the party and the GDR and wished him all the best for his future activity.

The Central Committee unanimously elected Politburo candidate members Werner Jarowinsky, Guenther Kleiber, and Guenter Schabowski as members of the Politburo; Central Committee member Herbert Haeber as a member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; and Konrad Naumann, Politburo member and Berlin (Bezirk) SED Executive First Secretary, as a secretary of the Central Committee.

The Central Committee granted the request of Comrade Walter Mothes to be released from his duties as candidate member of the central party Control Commission for health reasons and thanked him for his many years of work. It appointed the chairman of the Bezirk Executive, Comrade Otto Seidel, candidate member of the central party Control Commission.

KRENZ ON ARMS POLICY, OLYMPICS AT SPORTS DAY

AU231106 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 May 84 p 3

[Speech by Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, given at the Seventh Gymnastics and Sports Day in Berlin on 20 May]

[Excerpt] There is no more important task today in view of the confrontational and arms drive policy fanned by the most aggressive quarters, primarily of the United States, than to preserve peace, the greatest asset of mankind, together with the forces that are ready for an understanding, and to create the most favorable conditions for this to the best of one's strength.

The peoples of the earth insist on decisions of common sense and good will in the interest of peace and cooperation and not on that adventurous policy that is pushing the world to the brink of a nuclear inferno.

By stationing its aggressive missiles in Western Europe, the U.S. Administration has deliberately stepped up the arms race and has exacerbated the international situation. It continues its policy of strength and tries to forcibly impose its concepts on other peoples. The United States systematically undermines the military strategic equilibrium on which peace is based today and tries to transform this equilibrium into military strategic superiority. This is why arms expenditures have increased 40 percent under the tenure of the present administration. This is why the White House has made impssible the talks with the USSR in Geneva. This is why Washington is now arming for star wars and why it greatly intensifies chemical armament. But the U.S. claim to world power is increasingly meeting with resistance.

The international peace movement is gaining in scope. More and more people realize that more arms are not tantamount to more security. Many people know well how to distinguish between the constructive and flexible negotiation offers to the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries on the one hand and, on the other, the verbal declarations of willingness of the United States for a dialogue with which it tries to conceal before the world public how little from the very beginning it has been interested in a genuine agreement based on the principle of equality and equal security and how little it is interested now.

He who is obsessed with an aggressive spirit cannot make anyone believe that he is really interested in peace. It is deeds that count in politics, and concrete peace deeds are lacking in the United States. The most recent examples are evidence of this. The atmosphere of anti-Sovietism and anticommunism that has developed in Los Angeles, an atmosphere that, as one might say, is also being deliberately fanned by certain quarters, is a logical outcome of a policy that condemns the USSR, the socialist countries, and all of us as the "empire of evil." On any occasion those people speak with unctuous words about human rights and at the same time deprives young athletes of the most natural right of measuring their strength in a fair competition. They have poisoned the Olympics, the festival of peace of the young athletes of the world, with a hysteria of hatred of the peoples.

In agreement with the sportswomen and sportsmen, the GDR National Olympic Committee has drawn the proper consequences from all this. It has stressed that it would be irresponsible to dispatch our team to contests that are not to proceed according to the Olympic rules but to the discriminatory demands of the White House and the laws of profit. He who deliberately and purposefully wrecks all chances for a fair, equal sports contest of the best of the world should not be surprised when the question crops up as to whether it is not a nationalist fear that is also involved in these machinations, lest Americans would be compelled to witness on their own soil the superiority of the sportsmen from the socialist countries in many Olympic contests.

The Olympic Idea Has a Fine Homestead in Our Country

The world knows well what a good home the Olympic idea has found in the GDR. We shall also in the future feel bound by the Olympic Charter and do all we can to strengthen the Olympic movement. In the GDR each sportsman prepares for his contest in the spi[illegible] of understanding among peoples and of peace. Sports are being cultivated and promoted here as a symbol of friendship among peoples. It is here -- as Comrade Erich Honecker reaffirmed at the reception for the successful participants in the Sarajevo winter Olympics -- that the peace-promoting contribution of sports is being appreciated and where the sportsmen and women are being honored as the ambassadors of peace.

Securing peace has priority over everything. This is why the GDR has also intensified its activities and why it is ready to keep up the dialogue with all political forces that are ready for an understanding. All the speakers in the discussion at your gymnastics and sports festival have reaffirmed with moving words what a high appreciation Comrade Erich Honecker's personal commitment to the cause of peace is eliciting among the population of our country. We are following with our peace policy the idea of the Seventh SED Central Committee Plenum that it is better in any case to negotiate 10 times than to shoot once. It is also self-evident that one must be guided by the realities at the negotiating table and not by political illusions based on revanchist dreams. The GDR's sovereignty has never been, is not, nor will it ever be a subject for negotiations. Our stable worker-peasant power, in alliance with the Soviet Union and all socialist states, guarantees this.

We are availing ourselves of the rostrum of the Seventh Gymnastics and Sports day to once again underscore: The appeal of the Warsaw Pact states to NATO to conclude a treaty on the renunciation of force constitutes a constructive contribution to peace which elicits the full support of all GDR citizens.

AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS BUDAPEST

Talks Precede Moscow Visit

BK240648 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] The foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, has arrived in Hungary for 3 days of talks with government and communist party officials. The late arrival of his aircraft last night caused the cancellation of one round of talks with the Hungarian foreign minister, Dr Varkonyi, but further talks have been scheduled for today.

Radio Australia's European correspondent, Malcolm Downing, says Mr Hayden hopes his talks in Budapest will lay the guidelines for his visit to Moscow at the weekend. Downing says the main aim of Mr Hayden's Moscow trip is to try to draw the Soviet Union into serious talks on arms control and disarmament.

Hayden Meets Varkonyi, Marjai

LD241027 Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 0900 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] The Australian foreign minister has begun his talks in Budapest. Bill Hayden, who arrived on an official visit last night, had a short discussion with his host, Peter Varkonyi. This morning the Australian foreign minister was received by Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai. The two politicians concentrated their attention on the development of economic ties between the two countries.

Received by Losonczi

LD241037 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Pal Losonczi has received the Australian foreign minister, who has been in Hungary since yesterday. The president of the Presidential Council and Bill Hayden discussed the most important issues of world politics. They expressed their concern over the intensification of international tension, and they stressed the necessity of maintaining and consolidating detente. They stated that despite the different social structure of Australia and Hungary there are nevertheless opportunities to strengthen cooperation.

The Australian foreign minister met with Matyas Szuros, secretary of the party Central Committee, and they discussed East-West relations. Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai and Lajos Mehes, secretary general of the Trade Union Council, also received the Australian guest today. This morning, Bill Hayden placed a wreath at the monument to Hungarian heroes at Heroes' Square.

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER LEAVES FOR DPRK

LD201914 Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 20 May 84

[Text] Budapest, May 20, (MTI) -- Lieutenant General Ferenc Karpati, chief political department head of the Hungarian People's Army and deputy minister of defence, has left for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Sunday at the head of the delegation, on the invitation of General O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Central Committee and minister of the People's Armed Forces.

OVARI DELEGATION LEAVES FOR FINNISH CP CONGRESS

LD242039 Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Budapest, May 24 (MTI) -- Today a delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, headed by Miklos Ovari, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, left for the 20th Helsinki Congress of the Communist Party of Finland. The delegation includes Geza Kotai, deputy head of the CC Foreign Affairs Department.

NEMETH RECEIVES BULGARIAN YOUTH DELEGATION

LD181236 Budapest MTI in English 1039 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Budapest, May 18 (MTI) -- Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee met a delegation of the Dimitrov Young Communist League, headed by first Secretary Stanka Shopova, currently visiting Hungary on the invitation of the Communist Youth Union (KISZ) Central Committee, in Budapest Friday.

The friendly, comradely meeting was attended by Gyorgy Fejti, member of the HSWP CC and first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee, and Georgi Pangelov, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Bulgarian Embassy in Budapest.

SZUROS HOLDS TALKS WITH GENEVA MAYOR IN BUDAPEST

LD181239 Budapest MTI in English 1042 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Budapest, May 18 (MTI) -- Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, held talks with Roger Dafflon, member of the Political Committee of the Swiss Labour Party and mayor of Geneva, in Budapest Friday. In the course of the friendly, comradely meeting the parties discussed current international issues, with particular regard given to the opportunities of strengthening peace and security in Europe.

COUNCIL REVIEWS LAZAR TRIP, BUDGET, ECONOMIC PLAN

LD242034 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Budapest, May 24 (MTI) -- At the session of the Council of Ministers held on Thursday, the report submitted by Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar on his official, friendly visit to Bulgaria on the invitation of Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, was approved.

The Council of Ministers discussed the report of the president of the National Planning Office on the implementation of the 1984 National Economic Plan. The government considers further measures necessary for efficiency demands, for the faster increasing of economically marketable exports, and to keep the purchasing power of the population and companies within plan limits.

The report on the implementation of the 1983 state budget was discussed and it was decided to submit it to the National Assembly. The minister of finance was authorized to submit the report on last year's financial-economic control to National Assembly representatives.

COURT AFFIRMS DISSIDENT PUBLISHER'S SENTENCE

AU241216 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 23 May 84 p 8

[Text] Yesterday, 22 May, the Municipal Court reviewed the case of Gabor Demszki [dissident publisher and sociologist], to whom the Buda Central District court had earlier given a 6-months suspended sentence and 3 years probation for assault on an official person.

The Court did not find the appeal of the accused as founded, and therefore it confirmed the verdict of the court of first instance.

AGRICULTURE OFFICIAL CITES HARVEST TARGETS

LD232212 Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Budapest, May 23 (MTI) -- A maize production seminar opened in Szekesfehervari Wednesday. Gabor Magyar, Hungarian deputy minister of agriculture and food, analysing the plans, production and the development in profitability, stressed that the target of Hungarian agriculture is to produce fundamental foodstuffs and necessary fodder for animal breeding and to meet export commitments. Production of cereals produced in Hungary has doubled over the past two decades, and last year 14.7 tons were harvested. Cereal and meat is regarded as a priority in the present five-year plan period, and targets are 71-72 million tons of wheat, maize and other cereals on 2.9 million hectares in 1980-1985. Over the past three years 41 million tons of cereal, 3.2 per cent less than scheduled, have been harvested. It is therefore considered to be of prior importance to harvest 15 million tons this year and 15.5 million tons next year.

In order to achieve this year's target six tons per hectare average yield is required. However, mainly because of desire for profitability, sowing area is 20 per cent less than scheduled, 1.14 million hectares instead of 1.16 million [figures as received] but the utilization of available biological, natural, technical and technological resources make realization of the target feasible.

Priority is to be given to rotation, the streamlining of biological bases and the introduction of highly productive hybrids. The level of seed supply has to be improved and latest scientific and technical results introduced in a shorter period. 60 lectures are to be given at the conference.

BUDAPEST CHURCH GROUPS, PPF HOLD PEACE RALLY

LD242027 Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Budapest, May 24 (MTI) -- On the occasion of the Peace and Friendship Month, a peace rally of the Budapest representatives of churches and denominations was held in Budapest under the sponsorship of the Budapest Committee of the Patriotic People's Front, the Budapest Catholic Ecclesiastic Peace Committee and the Budapest Inter-Church Peace Committee.

The rally was attended by representatives of the Roman Catholic, Greek Catholic, Reformed, Evangelical, Orthodox, Israelite and Unitarian churches and affiliated denominations of the Council of Hungarian Free Churches.

A lecture was given by Jozsef Balazs, head of department at the Hungarian Institute of Foreign Affairs on current world political tendencies, in which it was pointed out that in the face of imperialist policy aimed at increasing tension and the use of military force, everything possible should be done to avert the danger of nuclear catastrophe and to continue the dialogue of countries of different social systems with regard to the security of all parties.

After the lecture the participants stressed that they consider the protection of peace a priority, called attention to the importance of joint action by citizens of different world outlook, and declared for the peace policy of the Hungarian Government.

BRIEFS

NEW AUSTRALIAN, BURMESE AMBASSADORS -- Budapest, May 21 (MTI) - On Monday, John Robert Kelso, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Australia, and Min Naung, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma presented their credentials to President Pal Losonczi of the Hungarian Presidential Council. Present was Deputy Foreign Minister Gabor Nagy. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1747 GMT 21 May 84 LD]

BELGIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION DEPARTS -- Budapest, May 21 (MTI) - The Belgian parliamentary delegation led by Josef Edward Leemans, president of the Senate, and Jean Defraugne, president of the House of Representatives, left Hungary Monday. Talks were held with Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian National Assembly, and several leading politicians. The delegation was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Antal Apro. President was Willy L.E. Tilemans, Belgain ambassador to Hungary. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1013 GMT 21 May 84 LD]

AUSTRIAN FINANCE MINISTER VISITS -- Budapest, May 23 (MTI) -- Dr. Herbert Salcher, Austrian minister of finance, has arrived in Hungary on the occasion of the opening of the Budapest International Fair. Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, met Dr Herbert Salcher on Wednesday. The parties discussed the state and possibilities of the further development of bilateral economic, commercial and financial relations. The Austrian minister of finance held talks with Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance, Zoltan Juhar, minister of internal trade, and Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 23 May 84 LD]

MEHES VISITS KOMAROM -- Lajos Mehes, member of the party's Politburo and secretary general of the National Council of Trade Unions, has visited Komarom. He heard a briefing in the headquarters of the county's party committee about the development of the region. Then, he called on the Rakoczi producers' cooperative in Csaszar, viewed the animal-breeding premises, and the wine combine, which is being built. Finally, Lajos Mehes gave a talk in the headquarters of the Komarom County Council of Trade Unions, in Tatabanya, about the tasks of trade union work. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 23 May 84 LD]

SUPPORT VOICED FOR FRG METALWORKERS' STRUGGLE

LD250021 Warsaw PAP in English 2027 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Warsaw, 24 May -- Poland's Trade Union Federation of Electroengineering and Metal Workers have sent a letter to the FRG Metal Workers Union voicing their full solidarity with the struggle of the FRG workers to retain jobs as well as against employment cuts and lockouts.

The letter said that members of the reborn Polish trade union movement were following with attention and understanding the fight of trade unionists in the Federal Republic of Germany against unemployment spreading in their country, and stressed that unemployment not only worsens the living conditions but insults human dignity.

FRENCH INVITATION TO D-DAY OBSERVANCES

LD241808 Warsaw PAP in English 1419 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Warsaw 24 May (PAP) -- In connection with French Minister Jean Laurain's information about an invitation extended by the French Government to the chairman of Poland's Office for War Veteran Affairs, as well as to representatives of Governments of Czechoslovakia, Denmark and Greece, to take part in D-Day anniversary ceremonies, a PAP journalist wrote:

"One can hardly fail to notice that the French Government's decision to invite Poles to attend the observances in question came very late -- much later than that to invite delegations from countries such as the United States, Great Britain and Canada whose soldiers, side by side with Poles, took part in the Normandy operation, and who, alongside Poles, liberated France from the Nazi occupation."

"Also, it is difficult not to see that such attitude aroused dissatisfaction among Polish war veterans, and especially among former soldiers of the Polish Armed Forces in the West. This stand has also been shared by Polish public opinion as a whole."

"Hence, one can assume that there is a link between society's loud protest and the decision taken eventually by the French Government to invite a delegation from Poland to the anniversary celebrations."

CPSU COMMITTEE DELEGATION ENDS VISIT 18 MAY

AU230751 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19/20 May 84 p 8

[Text] PAP -- The visit to Warsaw by a delegation from the Moscow Gorkom [14-18 May] at the invitation of the Warsaw PZPR Committee has ended. The head of the delegation, Moscow Committee Secretary Albert Roganov, shared his impressions of the visit with a PAP journalist.

"Our visit has been yet another example of the traditional cooperation between the party organizations of Moscow and Warsaw, cooperation which -- and this I wish to stress strongly -- has never failed ever for one moment. These contacts give us 'first hand' knowledge of the work of a fraternal party organization and enable us to exchange experiences and jointly consider how to improve party work.

We have held many very interesting meetings with representatives of various milieus, for example, with the workers class in the Telecommunications Equipment Production Plant. We also visited two Warsaw educational institutions and met with representatives of the creative intelligentsia. The general impression we have gained from these meetings is one of clear stabilization and of a strengthening of the party organizations active inside these milieus. Party members have made a great impression on us; their intensified political work is beginning to produce good results. These people know what they want and believe in their abilities. I am convinced that our meetings in Warsaw will serve to tighten cooperation between our two capitals and their party organizatons."

On Friday, [18 May] the delegation's members were guests of EXPRESS WIECZORNY. Representatives of the editorial staff of other Warsaw newspapers took part in the meeting, the subject of which was the activity of EXPRESS WIECZORNY and also the situation among journalists in the capital. The development of cooperation between Moscow and Warsaw newspapers was also discussed.

ZSL OFFICIAL TELLS OF EXPERIENCES IN CUBA

LD241957 Warsaw PAP in English 1715 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Warsaw, 24 May -- A delegation of Poland's United Peasants' Party (ZSL) headed by Deputy Chairman Jozef Kukulka has recently returned from Cuba, which it visited at the invitation from the Cuban Union of Small Farmers (ANAP) in connection with 25th anniversary ceremonies of the agricultural reform.

UPP CC officials held many talks with representatives of Cuba's socio-political life and visited some farming and industrial facilities.

During the visit, the UPP and ANAP signed an agreement on cooperation in the years 1984-1985 as an extension of traditional collaboration and friendly relations between Polish and Cuban farmer organizations. "The visit was very interesting and beneficial, first of all because of the reasons for which we were invited," said Jozef Kukulka in an interview for PAP's external service. "We made a trip to Oriente Province, where the struggle of Cuban peasants had begun already before the revolution. This was also where the agrarian reform began in May 1959 and where the remodelling of Cuban agricultural structure started."

"We met with Cuban peasants, and took part in rallies. At one of the rallies I was asked to make a speech. Poland, as we came to see, is very popular in Cuba. People there are interested in the differences and similarities of our countries. They are interested in everything taking place in Poland, in the countryside," said Kulukla. "The Cuban delegation which attended the 9th UPP Congress debates took many experiences and opinions for the Cuban rural population from us, as we were told during many meetings -- also at the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party.

"The Cubans are interested in certain solutions which we prepare in Poland, including taxation of farmers. We were asked to send them materials on the subject.

"They have a shortage of potatoes in Cuba and have offered us to exchange citrus fruits for potatoes," concluded deputy UPP chairman.

SIWICKI CHAIRS MILITARY TRAINING SESSION

AU221322 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 18 May 84 pp 1-2

[Major Janus Borkowski report: "An Assessment of the Process of Shaping the Personalities of Officer Cadets at Higher Schools for Officers"]

[Excerpts] On Thursday, 17 May, another plenary session of the Higher Military Training Council took place in Warsaw. Participating were the chiefs of the central institutions of the Ministry of National Defense, commanders of military academies and higher officers' schools, representatives of the commanders of military districts and branches of the Armed Forces, as well as scientific military institutions. The discussions were chaired by General of Arms Florian Siwicki, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense.

The Higher Military Training Council assessed the process of shaping the personalities of the officer cadets of the higher schools for officers and analyzed, in view of this, the ideological-political and ethical attitudes of the graduates of the higher officers' schools who are doing service in the units of the Polish military organization. The council also familiarized itself with reports on the activities of the assistance professors who had been recruited to the Armed Forces to work in a training-academic capacity in the higher schools for officers. The council also examined the possibilities of improving the officer cadets' social and standard of living conditions.

The shaping of an officer cadet's materialistic world outlook is favored by his studying sociopolitical subjects, particularly Marxist philosophy, scientific communism, and religious studies, by his school environment and the entirety of his military life, by the secular nature of his college, constant contact with people who represent the materialistic world outlook and lead a secular life, through his own work and independent thinking, the activities of party and youth organizations, and access to sociopolitical literature and magazines. The changes officer cadets undergo in their attitudes to taking part in social affairs are very important to the process in which their personality is shaped. On the average, more than 70 percent of the students of the higher schools for officers belong and participate -- in various degrees of activeness -- in the work of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth. About 37 percent of them perform various social functions in the authorities of youth organizations, within the circles of Polish Scout Union inspectors, in arbitration for fellow cadets, in cultural and educational councils, editorial bodies of college newspapers, in hobby groups, sports circles, and in amateur artistic movements.

The research that was conducted showed that under the influence of the didactic-educational process, the majority of officer cadets change their ideological-political attitudes. The evolution of these changes takes place during the whole length of their studies but is particularly intensified and evident during the 4th year. One of the main factors of ideological-political attitudes is the sociopolitical knowledge the cadets are instructed in. They become more active in discussions at the same time as they obtain this knowledge, and they become more inquisitive in scientific arguments.

The council recognized that during an officer cadet's studies at a higher school for officers, his attitudes undergo important and favorable changes, attitudes that define the future officer he will become. However, the range of the changes that take place in the Cadet's consciousness at the higher schools for officers, their degree, and their depth are not uniform. Certain differences in the structure of the basic aspects of a cadets' personality occur and these should be eliminated by further improving the didactic-educational process.

In connection with this, the council's chairman, General of Arms F. Siwicki, recommended, among other things, the following:

-- A broader and deeper ideological sense should be given to the knowledge transferred to cadets during didactic activities. We should aim to give cadets a synthesis of knowledge by the end of their studies of sociopolitical and general subjects, and we should develop in them the ability to think independently, as well as a critical skill to assess social phenomena.

-- More stress should be put on educating cadets by putting them into specifically created situations or subjecting them to customs and ritual observances while we are shaping a materialistic world outlook in them. They should be steeped with the right kinds of cultural and recreational work.

-- World outlook-based activities should be programmatically and systemically implemented during the cadets' entire stay at the school. The world outlook situation existing within the separate classes should be more perceptively recognized and the correct education techniques should be applied to them. Work done with cadets in their final yearts of study should be more individualized.

-- The shaping of the cadets' ideological-political attitudes should be accurately directed toward enabling their active participation in social work, toward showing a committed respect for study, identifying with the interests of the Armed Forces, and showing willingness to perform as well as be stalwart in the hard work of military service.

-- The cadres, and particularly the party aktivs, should show more concern for making the party and youth organizations that are active in the college community a driving force for these bodies.

-- In the moral education of the cadets, the intellectual and emotional aspects of their personalities should particularly be influenced by the following: popularization of personal ideals, examples of heroism, dignity and military honor, and cultivation of national military traditions.

The chairman of the Higher Military Training Council also heard a report on the implementation of the tasks facing the council's specialized bodies, which was presented by General of Brigade Leslaw Dudek, secretary of the Higher Military Training Council.

FORMER SOLIDARITY ACTIVIST PINIOR SENTENCED

LD242155 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] PAP has reported that the trial of Jozef Pinior, an activist in illegal structures of the former independent, self-governing Solidarity trade union, has just ended at the voivodship court in Wroclaw.

Jozef Pinior was charged with organizing and directing strikes, protest actions and demonstrations and with being active in the illegal structures of the former Solidarity. The court sentenced him to 4 years deprivation of freedom. On the basis of the Amnesty Act, the sentence was halved. The commuted sentenced is further reduced by the fact that Jozef Pinior has spent more than a year in custody. The sentence is not binding.

TOGOLESE PRESIDENT CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

Guest at Bucharest Enterprise

AU240709 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2117 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/5/1984 -- On May 23, in the afternoon General Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Togolese Republic, was a guest of honour of the people working at the "Electronica" enterprise in Bucharest and visited residential quarters in the Romanian capital city. The guest was accompanied by Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister, and by other Romanian officials. The members of the delegation accompanying the Togolese president in Romania participated in the visit.

The visit enabled the messenger of the Togolese people to get in touch with certain aspects of Romania's industrial development, particularly in peak branches, and with the current urban face of Bucharest.

At the "Electronica" -- an enterprise building performance radio and TV sets for domestic needs and on foreign orders -- the guest learned of the preoccupations of the people working there in point of a proper organization of the technological lines and continuously renewing production. The president of the Togolese republic expressed high appreciation of the successes achieved by experts of that enterprise and wished them fresh success in their work and signed in the honour book.

Then the Togolese president visited certain residential districts in Bucharest.

Meets With Ceausescu Again

AU241854 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1724 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/5/1984 -- On May 24, in the afternoon, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, met again General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding president of the Rassemblement du Peuple Togolais, president of the Togolese Republic, at the palace of the State Council.

The two presidents further exchanged opinions on bilateral questions of joint interest as well as on certain current international issues.

Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs, and Anani Kuma Akakpo-Ahianyo, member of the Political Bureau of the Rassemblement du Peuple Togolais, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, participated. The talks proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, pointing to both countries' wish to expand and deepen the collaboration between them in various planes, to the advantage of both peoples, of peace and cooperation among nations.

YANG CHENGWU DELEGATION DEPARTS BUCHAREST

AU241859 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1833 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/5/1984 -- A delegation of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, led by Yang Chengwu, member of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, vice-chairman of the National Council of the conference, concluded their Romanian visit, leaving Bucharest on May 24.

CIOBANU RECEIVES PRC WOMEN'S GROUP HEAD

AU241900 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1842 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/5/1984 -- The delegation of the National Women's Federation of the People's Republic of China, led by Kang Keqing, member of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, chairwoman of the federation, who paid a visit to Romania, was received on May 24 by Lina Ciobanu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

On the occasion, Kang Keqing requested that Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, and Elena Ceausescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, be conveyed a friendly salute from the party and state leadership of the People's Republic of China.

Lina Ciobanu conveyed from Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu a warm salute and best wishes to the party and state leadership of the People's Republic of China. The good relations existing between the two parties, countries and peoples, between the women's organizations in Romania and People's China, were evoked during the interview, that proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. The interview was attended by Ana Muresan, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairwoman of the National Women's Council.

GIOSAN MEETS COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT BETANCUR

AU241606 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1456 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Bogota AGERPRES 24/5/1984 -- A Romanian parliamentary delegation, headed by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, who paid an official visit to Colombia, was received by Belisario Betancur Cuartas, president of that country. It was an occasion for President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and the Colombian head of state to exchange messages of salute.

Colombia's president was highly appreciative of Romania's foreign policy actively supporting international peace and collaboration, a policy steadily promoted by the Romanian state, by President Nicolae Ceausescu.

During the interview, the growing course of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries was evoked, with emphasis on the special importance of the state visit paid by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu to Colombia in 1973, which opened large avenues to the expansion of the bilateral cooperation in politics, economy, culture and other domains. Mutual interest was evinced in a further development of the economic collaboration in various fields, in power engineering, water transport and constructional works in particular, as well as in the amplification and diversification of trade relations on the basis of mutual goods deliveries.

The need was also stressed to intensify efforts to establish a climate of peace, security and collaboration in Europe, Latin America and the world over.

MARKOVIC SUMMARIZES VISIT, TALKS IN PRC

LD242033 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1028 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Beijing, 24 May (TANJUG) -- Before leaving China by plane from Shanghai this morning (local time), Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, gave a statement for the Chinese press, radio and television as well as for TANJUG, in which he said that during all his meetings and talks an interest had been shown in comprehensive development of relations between the two countries. He said that exceptional mutual respect exists between them.

Markovic and the LCY delegation paid an official visit to China from 18 to 24 May. Miljan Radovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Vlado Janzic, executive secretary in the LCY CC Presidium; and Sava Obradovic, SFRY ambassador in China were part of the delegation.

On his arrival from Kanton, President of the LCY Central Committee Presidium stopped briefly at Shanghai Airport. Ruan Chongwu, CPC Committee Secretary and Shanghai deputy mayor, and Shi Qi, deputy director of the City Committee for International Relations were at the airport to see the delegation off.

In his press statement Dragoslav Markovic said:

"During the visit by the LCY delegation to the People's Republic of China, which was paid at the invitation of the CPC Central Committee, we had extensive talks with Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, about a wide range of issues concerning both countries. The LCY delegation also had friendly and extensive meetings with Comrades Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Peng Zhen, and other most prominent Chinese party and state leaders.

"During the talks, special attention was devoted to relations and cooperation between the LCY and the CPC and between the two socialist countries. We have analyzed the development thus far of bilateral relations and have underlined the significant results achieved in all spheres of cooperation, due mostly to the consistent adherence to the principles of independence, self-reliance, noninterference, and mutual respect.

"Admittedly, we also pointed out the fact that not all existing possibilities for promotion of Yugoslav-Chinese cooperation have been utilized. We underlined the usefulness of further enriching and developing different forms of cooperation between the Yugoslav republics, provinces, and towns and the provinces, autonomous regions and towns in China. We also drew attention to the possibilities for even swifter development of economic cooperation, especially on a long-term basis. We agreed to devote special attention to the development of economic cooperation.

"I wish to emphasize that in all the talks, both sides expressed readiness and interest in developing relations between the LCY and the CPC as well as comprehensive relations between our two countries based on the well-known principles jointly agreed upon by both sides.

"During this visit, too, we informed each other about what is going on in our respective countries, about the results achieved, problems and experiences, main preoccupations, and tasks of the LCY and the CPC in securing further socialist development of our countries in accordance with the traditions, historical and social conditions, and specific characteristics of the two countries.

"There are many reasons for serious concern about the world situation which is fraught with conflicts, crises and problems. It is quite normal that during the talks we should have therefore devoted appropriate attention to these problems. The Chinese people and the people of Yugoslavia know what sufferings are. They made sacrifices to attain their freedom, independence and victory for socialist revolution. That is why, in the complex world situation, we are concerned with preserving peace, solving world economic and political problems in a peaceful and just way, and building international trust and cooperation on the principles of active and peaceful coexistence. During the talks we established that we share identical views about major international problems. The nonaligned policy and movement, whose activity is inspired by the aspirations of peoples and countries to live in peace and freedom, play a major and significant role in solving international problems.

With our Chinese comrades we also exchanged views on trends in the world communist, workers and progressive movements. We drew attention to the diversity of roads, achievements, and experiences in the struggle for socialism and progress.

"On this occasion, as well, we laid stress on the significance of respecting the rights of any party or movement to independently work out its own policy, strategy, and tactics according to the conditions prevailing in the country in which it is active. The significance was also emphasized of developing cooperation on equal terms between all progressive parties and movements in the world, of having constructive dialogues and exchanging experiences without imposing one's own stands, views, or interests.

All talks were held in an exceptionally cordial atmosphere. They were frank and friendly and took place in a spirit of mutual respect and acceptance of each other's views.

The frankness, cordiality, and warmth during the talks and all the meetings reflect the high level of friendship achieved between the two countries.

We extend our special gratitutde to our hosts and to Comrade Hu Yaobang and the CPC Central Committee for enabling us to visit Shanghai and the Province of Guandong, and to witness for ourselves the everyday life and achievements of the Chinese working people.

"During the visit we realized that the People's Republic of China is going through one of the most significant phases of its socialist development and, led by the Communist Party, it has scored major results in its material and spiritual development and also in the field of social and living standards of its people, particularly in recent years. These achievements make us happy, and to the friendly and working people of China we extend our wishes for new successes in building socialism on the basis of its specific conditions. This is also in the interest of socialism and social progress in the world.

"The LCY delegation's visit to the People's Republic of China has fulfilled all our expectations. We are convinced that this visit will, in the same way that the visit by Comrade Hu Yaobang did, encourage further development of relations between the LCY and the CPC. Our visit and the talks we had represent yet another significant step toward strengthening mutual trust and developing overall relations."

Trip, Dialogue Assessed

LD242249 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1950 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, May 24 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-Chinese dialogue, in which so far the closest ideological stands of the two countries' parties have been expressed, has undoubtedly been very successful.

In the past the two parties, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) and the Communist Party of China, had even been distant from one another.

This statement is carried in the Yugoslav daily BORBA issue for tomorrow, commenting on a visit to China by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee. The daily writes that the principles of independence and socialist construction according to one's own conditions, in Yugoslavia as well as in China, were reaffirmed at the talks, and so were the principles of equality mutual respect, and non-interference in the affairs of others. BORBA notes that this bears the significance that by far exceeds the bilateral range, acting on the overall developments within the international communist, worker's and progressive movement. The daily underscores the resolve of the Communist Party of China to enlarge dialogues to include other parties. BORBA observed that this party, as only a few others, had admitted errors from the past.

MARKOVIC, LCY DELEGATION ARRIVE IN TOKYO

LD241706 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1548 GMT 24 May 84

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 24 May (TANJUG) -- An LCY delegation, led by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, arrived in Tokyo today on a 5-day friendly visit at the invitation of the Communist Party of Japan [JCP]. Making up the delegation are Miljan Radovic, member of the Central Committee Presidium and Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

At Tokyo's Hanada Airport the LCY delegation was met by Kamejiro Senaga, vice chairman of the JCP Central Committee Presidium, Hiroshi Tachiki, member of the Presidium and head of the International Department, and Yasuo Ogata, member of the Central Committee. Also present at the welcoming ceremony for the LCY delegation was Ilija Topaloski, SFRY ambassador to Japan and members of the embassy staff.

Tomorrow, Dragoslav Markovic will begin talks with Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the JCP Central Committee, in which Miljan Radovic, Vlado Janzic, and Ilija Topaloski will take part on the Yugoslav side, while on the Japanese side, Tetsuzo Fuwa, chairman of the JCP Central Committee Presidium, and other prominent leaders of the JCP will participate.

PLANINC REMARKS AT HANDING OVER OF SHIPS TO USSR

LD242317 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1404 GMT 24 May 84

[Excerpt] Split, 24 May (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, today attended a ceremony at the Split shipbuilding industry at which the handing over to the Soviet Union of the tanker Josip Broz Tito took place, as well as the launching of the tanker Bolshevik Kamo of the same specifications, and the laying of the keel of a third tanker in the series of nine being built for the Moscow enterprise Sudoimport.

The ceremony at the shipbuilding yard was also attended by Nikolay Rodionov, Soviet ambassador to the SFRY; Aleksandar Miso Broz, son of the late President Tito; Rade Pavlovic, [president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry]; Metodij Smilevski, [assistant federal secretary for foreign trade]; Ante Skataretiko, vice president of the Croatian Assembly Executive Council; People's Heroes Vicko Krstulovic and Ante Jurjevic Baja; Vice Admiral Tihomir Vilovic, commander of the Naval District; Bozidar Papic, president of the Split Municipal Assembly; and representatives from the sociopolitical and public life of the community of municipalities of Split and the Split municipality.

At the handing-over ceremony of the tanker Josip Broz Tito to the Soviet shipping company, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, expressed her pleasure at christening a ship which bears the name of Tito and symbolizes the ties and friendship between the working classes of the two countries. She expressed her satisfaction to the representatives of Sudoimport and of the Soviet Union that the first in the series of nine tankers being built for the Soviet Merchant Navy had been given the name of Comrade Tito, which once again affirms the respect for the Yugoslav president. The guests at the handing over ceremony were also addressed by Nikolay Rodionov, USSR ambassador in Belgrade; Josip Eterovic, chairman of the Managing Board of the Split Shipbuilding Industry; and the captain of the ship Josip Broz Tito.

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON STROUGAL'S ACTIVITIES

Strougal's 21 May Dinner Toast

AU221409 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 May 84 p 7

[Report on CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal's toast at a dinner in Belgrade on 21 May, given in his honor by Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council]

[Text] The Czechoslovak premier opened his speech by conveying greetings from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, the CSSR Government, and Czechoslovak people. He further stressed that the mutual respect and friendship between the nations of the two countries have deep historical roots in struggles for national independence and state sovereignty. We jointly shed blood in the war against fascism, and today we jointly build the best system in the world, socialism.

"I am glad to note that there is virtually no sphere in which we do not engage in active cooperation. The foundations for the high level of contacts and cooperation were laid by the talks between Comrades Gustav Husak and Josip Broz Tito and, quite recently, by the talks between Gustav Husak and Mika Spiljak. We cooperate along state and party lines in the spheres of economy, education, culture, and health care."

Speaking about the successfully developing economic cooperation, L. Strougal said:

"We take pride in the way we contribute to building a strong economy in your country and at the same time we admire the feats that have been built by Yugoslav construction workers in Czechoslovakia. We do not intend to be content with past successes and to stop in the middle of the road. The powerful economies of our countries need much more. Many potentials are still untapped. Some plans have not yet materialized, as the documents that are just being approved confirm. That is why we are turning our attention to specialization and production sharing, to cooperation between enterprises, and to joint commercial and investment ventures in third countries. The time has come to raise the level of general economic and scientific and technical cooperation. We possess enough experience today to develop cooperation that will maintain the dynamism of trade exchange while at the same time fundamentally changing its content."

In the section of his speech devoted to the international political situation and the CSSR's foreign policy, L. Strougal said: "Our nations vividly remember the horrors of two world wars. The best sons and daughters of our nations fell in the battles for freedom and independence, of which we were again painfully reminded in this month of May, which marked the completion of the 39th year of peace in Europe.

"That is why the foremost task of the CSSR"s foreign policy and, I dare say, also that of the SFRY is to fight for the preservation of peace. That is why we are so profoundly affected by the serious situation around us. That is why we are so alarmed by the arms fever, which drains so many social resources that are needed elsewhere and at the same time represents a powder keg on which we fall asleep every day. That is why we are so disconcerted by the continuation of 15 local wars raging on three continents of our planet, the end of which is not in sight.

"That is why we rightly believe that there is no more important foreign policy task than to achieve an agreement banning nuclear war, limiting the arms race, and leading to disarmament. After all, it would run counter to common sense if the present developments were to be irreversible, if the world proved unable to find a generally acceptable way out of the danger of total destruction.

"Our nations are profoundly concerned over the fact that since last year American intermediate-range missiles have been deployed west of our border, which has changed the strategic balance on the old continent. We and our allies had repeatedly issued warnings that we would not allow a threat to the socialist community nor a change in the military equilibrium. Nevertheless, that which should not have happened did happen and we had no option but to adopt the well-known countermeasures in order to preserve the balance. In this connection, I must say that we also reject the other actions of confrontation by imperialist forces directed against progress and the attempts to dictate their will to the world by using the methods of militarism, terror, and aggression. We resolutely protest against the aggression that destroyed the independence of Grenada, against threats to Nicaragua, and against Israeli licentiousness in Lebanon.

"However, our determined stances by no means mean that we are giving up our desire for peace. Czechoslovakia continues to fully support the peace proposals of the USSR and the initiatives included in last year's Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact states At the Stockholm conference we pursue the adoption of fundamental political-military agreements that will reduce tension and confirm that the policy of detente is the concern of all well-meaning people. The signing of a treaty on mutually refraining from the use of military force and on maintaining peaceful relations between the states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO would represent a significant step forward from this viewpoint. To put it in simple terms, we reject confrontation and demand negotiations; we are opposed to armament and recommend disarmament. We disapprove of the policy of escalating tension since detente is in the interest of mankind.

"We are pleased by the efforts of the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle for peace, progress, improvement in international relations and independence, and against imperialism. We know what an important role in these struggles is played by Yugoslavia as one of the founding members of the movement. We wish you also for the future full success in these efforts.

"I am confident that our talks will raise the standard of our cooperation and that we will succeed in filling the demand for more and better cooperation with deeds. Our talks will surely also contribute to improving the situation in Europe in line with the shared wish that the year of the 40th anniversary of the end of the war also be a year of peace."

Sees Montenegro Aluminum Plant

LD241626 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and his entourage today visited the Socialist Republic of Montenegro.

In the morning he visited the (Cetinje) State Museum, where he viewed a collection of documents, arms, warflags, and other relics documenting the many-year struggle of the Montenegrin peoples for freedom and independence.

Lubomir Strougal then visited the largest Yugoslav aluminum-producing enterprise in Titograd, in the construction of which Czechoslovakia took part, and which now produces one third of all aluminium production of the country. After a cordial welcome the Czechoslovak premier acquainted himself with the production units in the enterprise which employs over 3 and 1/2 thousand people. Comrade Lubomir Strougal also paid interest in the production plans, technological equipment, and future intentions of the enterprise and its cooperation with Czechoslovakia. He stressed that Czechoslovakia is interested in this cooperation, which it is possible not only to continue but also to expand on a long-term basis.

Meets Montenegrin Leaders

LD241723 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Yugoslavia: Following the meeting between Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal and Miodrag Vlahovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, the Czechoslovak representative was received today by Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Montenegro. In the course of a cordial conversation, they informed each other about the tasks of the CPCZ and the League of Communists of Montenegro connected with the realization of congress documents of both parties. On this occasion they exchanged views on the topical questions of mutual cooperation and on some problems of the current international situation.

Lubomir Strougal also met Radivoje Brajovic, president of the Montenegrin Assembly Executive Council, who informed him about the development of the Republic. He said that as the economy of Montenegro had developed, cooperation with Czechoslovakia had also gradually become broader and now Czechoslovakia is the main trade partner of this Yugoslav Republic. Lubomir Strougal and Radivoje Brajovic expressed interest in further developing mutual relations and underlined that this effort would significantly contribute to deepening the traditional friendship and all-round cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

Ends Visit, Departs 24 May

LD241527 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1503 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Titograd, 24 May (TANJUG) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal, who has been on a 4-day visit to our country, left this afternoon for Czechoslovakia.

At Titograd's Golubovci Airport, Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal was seen off by Radivoje Brajovic, president of the Montenegro Assembly Executive Council; Branko Lukovac, president of the Republican Committee for Foreign Relations; and Borivoje Drakic, president of the Titograd Municipal Assembly.

ANGOLA'S DOMINGOS DELIVERS MESSAGE FOR MARKOVIC

AU221558 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19/20 May 84 p 7

[Text] Belgrade — Veljko Milatovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, yesterday had talks with Evaristo Domingos, member of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] and Angolan minister of agriculture, who is visiting our country as a guest of the Federal Committee for Agriculture.

Domingos delivered a message from Dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, for Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Milatovic stressed our support for and solidarity with the peoples of Angola, as well as with the peoples of the "frontline" countries.

DJURANOVIC MEETS INTERACTION COUNCIL LEADERS

LD242202 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1953 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Brioni, May 24 (TANNUG) -- President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Veselin Djuranovic has called for the earliest possible reaching of effective solutions to the problems which most seriously affect the developing countries. He voiced the call in today's (Thursday) talk with former UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, who chairs a current session of the Interaction Council on the Island of Brioni. The council -- whose second session opened this morning -- comprises former heads of state or government of 26 countries.

Dr Waldheim informed Djuranovic about activities of the council, especially those related to the problem of developing countries indebtedness, which is one of the main topics of this session.

Veselin Djuranovic also met former Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, who is an honorary chairman of the Interaction Council. During their meeting Djuranovic and Fukuda discussed current world economic questions. Fukuda expressed concern over the excessive indebtedness of developing countries and the high interest rates which affect them. Djuranovic also met former Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany Helmut Schmidt. They discussed the international situation and East-West relations.

Djuranovic also received Vice-President of the Romanian State Council and former Prime Minister Manea Manescu, who conveyed to met President Ceausescu's congratulations to the new Presidency of Yugoslavia. During the luncheon in honour of the council members and guests, Djuranovic stated that initiatives of the council would be wholeheartedly supported by the Yugoslav Government.

Addresses Council Session

LD241909 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1145 GMT 24 May 84

[Excerpts] Brioni, 24 May (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, said today that the exacerbation of the international situation is approaching the point of danger because the constant crisis of international political and economic relations is increasingly threatening international cooperation and world peace and security. He stressed that the most acute problem in present day international relations is the crisis in developing countries and that debts now occupy the front place in international economic relations and represent the gravest threat not only to the economies of a large number of underdeveloped countries but also to the whol international monetary and financial system. It is intolerable, he said, that nothing is being done to change the situation.

Greeting the participants in the second session of the Interaction Council, a new international organization which brings together former presidents or premiers of 26 countries from all over the world, which opened on Brioni today, Veselin Djuranovic expressed the conviction that owing to their great experience, prestige, and influence, these personalities could make a significant contribution to the international community's efforts for the preservation and consolidation of peace, for speedier development, for more humane relations in the world.

According to Djuranovic's assessment, the deep crisis of detente came about primarily due to the rivalry between the blocs and the use of the policy of force and interference and owing to hotbeds of crisis and other acute problem, the arms race, the world economic crisis, and the widening gap between developing and developed countries. He stressed that the most urgent task today is to look for a way to resolve such a state of affairs and create conditions which would lead to longer lasting and more universal detente.

Veselin Djuranovic considers that if developing countries fail to find a place for themselves during the great reorganizations and changes in the present day world, including more rapid technological development, the existing gap between the developed and underdeveloped world would grow even wider, and that this will have even graver political, social, and economic consequences for the whole world.

The president of the SFRY Presidency stressed that the least developed countries are in an extremely difficult situation. He stressed that if their specific problems are to be solved, it is necessary for the international community to display a greater degree of solidarity by taking urgent action and extending assistance in accordance with already existing decisions of the United Nations and other international forums.

"The hopes which were pinned and are being pinned on the joint efforts of all the countries to arrive through negotiations to solutions of the basic problems of international (?economic) relations have not yet been fulfilled. Despite all the efforts made by the Nonaligned Movement by the group of 87 countries and certain developed countries, as well as by numerous international governmental and nongovernmental forums, negotiations have been at a complete standstill for several years now. The situation in developing countries is dramatically deteriorating and threatens to completely halt the process of th development, accompanied by dangerous social upheavals, as well as threats to the economic recovery of the developed countries, which has begun, but is still uncertain," Veselin Djuranovic said.

Pointing out that developing countries' debts are one of the gravest problems of the world today, Veselin Djuranovic stressed that the solving of this problem could only be achieved in the broader context of international economic relations and that in doing so it is necessary to bear in mind not only the interests of the creditors but also the long-term development needs of the debtors -- the developing countries. "Settling of the debts is only possible if the further economic growth of developing countries is insured. To this end, in addition to the vast efforts being made by the developing countries themselves, including my own country, by adopting and carrying out a Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization, it is indispensable that the markets of the developed countries should be more open to the products of the developing countries and that there should be the appropriate inflow of financial resources for development. It is obvious that the debtor countries must adapt their economic and development policies.

However, this should be accompanied in parallel also by the appropriate changes in and adaptation of the external factors, so that the development of developing countries is no longer hindered. A way must be looked for to halt the real outflow of developing countries' capital to the developed countries, Veselin Djuranovic stressed.

The president of the SFRY Presidency said that international cooperation for development is an objective necessity of our time because the problems of the world today call for joint action and solutions.

"It is obvious that developing countries are able by themselves to change their extremely unfavorable position in international economic relations, but it is equally certain that in the existing economic relations the developed countries themselves are unable to ensure a stable and dynamic rate of growth and the harmonious development of the world economy," Veselin Djuranovic emphasized.

At the end of the this address, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, called for fresh efforts to be made to find ways out of the difficult situation confronting us. He considers that the present international economic relations will inevitably have to change and that global talks will inevitably have to begin within the framework of the United Nations. This would pave the way to a broader dialogue on the fundamental problems of the world today and contribute to efforts to encourage development processes in the developing countries, Djuranovic stressed.

Declaring the second session of the Interaction Council open, Kurt Waldheim, former UN secretary general, who is the president of the council, expressed the hope that this organization would be successful in Brioni in starting an action for settling one of the gravest international problems, and that the name of Brioni would again be associated with systematic efforts to intensify international cooperation, as in the days of President Tito.

ANTI-SFRY FEELINGS AT ALBANIAN WRITERS CONGRESS

AU241621 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] The recent Third Congress of the Union of Writers and Artists of Albania [23-25 April] was dominated by two subjects: fawning on Enver Hoxha and arrogance towar Yugoslavia. The congress also became very involved with the subject, we quote, of the Yugoslav strivings, particularly by Serbian chauvinists, to Yugoslavize or Slaviciz the Albanians. Another assertion motivated by anti-Yugoslav feelings is the one statin that Albanian writers from Kosovo were not allowed to participate in the congress. Of course no explanation was provided why the Kosovo writers had ignored the invitation from Tirana. The reason is that Tirana still does not want to accept that there is a Yugoslav Writers Federation, to which the writers from Kosovo also belong. The organizers of this congress are obviously further endeavoring to promote special relations with Kosovo, which Tirana still designates as Albanian territory.

This latest attempt to separate Kosovo from Yugoslavia is difficult to reconcile with statements in Tirana from time to time that Albania wants cooperation with all of Yugoslavia, particularly since this happens precisely at the time when, after the Albanian reply to the Yugoslav proposal of July 1982, one can expect talks on cultural cooperation of the two countries. It is quite inappropriate to expect that sovereign Yugoslavia will allow somebody to maintain so-called special relations with any of its regions, and it cannot allow this to Albania, which abused these special relations in a most drastic manner in the past.

Abuse of Special Relations

LD241539 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 24 May 84

["Enver Hoxa -- Inspection to Writers" -- TANJUG headline; by Milo Djukic]

[Text] Belgrade, May 24 (TANJUG) -- The two dominant themes at the Third Congress of the Union of Writers and artists of Albania, as can be deduced from Tirana press reports, were servility to Enver Hoxha and arrogance toward Yugoslavia.

The daily ZERI I POPULLIT has explained what Enver Hoxha means to Albanian writers and artists who have described themselves as "the flowers of Albania". For them, it has been said and written, Hoxha is "the source of enthusiasm and inspiration" and "the decisive factor" in creative work. According to Albanian Writers Union President Dritero Agolli, Enver Hoxha's "teaching, parental concern and guidance" have enabled Albanian literature to "acquire a splendour it never possessed before". All Enver Hoxha's writings have been long since proclaimed in Tirana "the most beautiful pages of Albanian literature", "an example to all" and a dam against the penetration of "reactionary ideologies".

Agolli's report to the congress suggested that the physical liquidations have also served as a source of inspiration to Albanian writers and artists. The report stated that purges were "a signpost which increased the self-confidence of and opened up new horizons to" Albania's writers. It, however, gave no details of the purges between 1972 and 1974, in which one-third of the Albanian party Politburo and all members of the government perished, with the exception of Premier Shehu and his deputy who suffered the same fate in late 1981.

The gatherings of the "flowers of Albania" has also been used to fan hatred for neighbouring Yugoslavia and incite Albanians against it. From now on, "loves of art and literature" [as received] will be obliged to play a larger, more active and more aggressive part is the message of the gathering. The objective, as set out, is to counter "the turning of Albanians into Yugoslavs, i.e. Slavs" by Yugoslav "revisionists", particularly "Serbian chauvinists".

In a similar vein is also the claim that writers of Albanian nationality from the Yugoslav autonomous province of Kosovo "were not permitted to participate in the Tirana congress. The invitations to the congress were sent to five or six foreign guests personally and not through the writers' associations of their countries. The only exception was made in the case of Kosovo and not the Writers Union of Yugoslavia, to which Kosovo writers also belong. The congress organizers evidently joined in the attempts to legalize "special relations" with Kosovo which is considered "Albanian territory" by Tirana. Naturally, no explanation was offered of why Kosovo writers ignored the invitation from Tirana.

One cannot but wonder how this latest attempt at separating Kosovo from Yugoslavia fits in with the occasional statements in Tirana that Albania wants to cooperate with Yugoslavia as a whole. The latest attempt followed the Albanian Government's recent reply to Yugoslavia's proposal of July 1982. A reply which has made seem possible talks on cultural cooperation between the two countries. It is simply impossible to expect sovereign Yugoslavia to allow anyone to maintain separate relations with any of its individual parts. This applies also to Albania, a country which has already grossly abused "special relations".

BELGRADE COURT SENTENCES ALBANIAN NATIONALISTS

LD241512 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1357 GMT 24 May 84

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 24 May (TANJUG) -- The Belgrade District Criminal Court, presided by Judge Natalija Jankovic, today passed sentence on six Albanian nationalists charged with causing a counterrevolutionary threat to the social order and conspiring to carry out enemy activities. The main defendant, Zijah Semsiju, 24 years old, was sentenced to 13 years' imprisonment, and the second defendant, Sami Kurtesi, 24, to 9 years' imprisonment. Two defendants, Fetah Semsiju, 26, and Taip Zeka, 40, were given prison sentences of 4 and 1/2 years each. The remaining two, Hasanu, 60, and Sabanu Semsiju, 37, were sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment each.

ARRESTED INTELLECTUALS BEGIN HUNGER STRIKE

NC241740 Paris AFP in English 1640 GMT 24 May 84

[By Claude Juvenal]

[Text] Belgrade, May 24 (AFP) -- Three Yugoslav intellectuals arrested yesterday have begun a hunger strike, reliable sources here said today, as authorities heightened a campaign to prove the existence of an "organised" opposition. Translator Pavlusko Imsirovic and socialogists Milan Nikolic and Vladimir Mijanovic began a fast to protest their arrest here on charges of "conspiracy with others to carry out hostile activities". They said they would continue fasting until they "made contact with the country's highest leaders."

Mr Imsirovic had already been arrested on April 20 in the company of the leading dissident and former close associate of the late President Josip Broz Tito, Milovan Djilas, and 26 other intellectuals at the home of a journalist, Dragomir Aolujic, who has since been tried and imprisoned. The two sociologists are both well known for their opposition to the regime.

Mr Mijanovic was a student leader in 1968 and was sentenced to 20 months in prison in October 1970 for "hostile propaganda" after organising a hunger strike among students to show solidarity with striking miners. His name headed a petititon handed in to the authorities at the beginning of the month which called for the resignation of the then Interior Minister, Stane Dolanc.

Milan Nilolic and Pavlusko Imsirovic were both sentenced to two years in prison for "Trotskyism" while they were students in July 1971.

In particular, they were accused of having contacts with "leftist" Western philosophers. Ten years later both of them were arrested for demonstrating their support for the Polish free trade union, Solidarity.

Mr Mijanovic's wife, who was present when he was arrested last night, said her husband would immediately start a hunger strike, but added that he had no intention of committing suicide, in a reference to trade unionist Radomir Radovic, who was found dead a few days after being released by police at the end of April. She added that the police had taken away 54 documents after searching their flat for several hours.

None of the three arrests has been announced by the authorities. Observers here are expecting the police to round up more dissidents in university circles, particularly those associated with the anti-Stalinist Marxist magazine PRAXIS, which was banned in 1975 for anti-party activities.

Three of its editorial staff, Professors Ljubomir Tadic, Mihajlo Markovic, and Zaga Golubovis, who were all sacked from their university posts in 1975, have sent a letter to the Serbian and federal governments accusing them of "preferring violence to reform" and calling for a "democratic dialogue". The writer Dobrica Cosic, known for his opposition to the regime, was also a signatory of the text, which said the arrest of dissidents had done "irreparable damage" to Yugoslavia's reputation abroad.

Observers said the authorities were now, unlike the past, arresting dissidents who had not been actively caught breaking the law. They seemed to be particularly keen to arrest those whose political opinions, often Marxist, could act as a magnet to students.

There are growing signs of protest in university circles over this campaign of repression, which does not seem to have the unanimous support of the leadership. One such sign is a petition addressed to the Federal Government calling for the release of the sociologist Vojislav Seselj, arrested on May 15 for "counter-revolutionary activities", who has begun a hunger strike to protest against his arbitrary arrest.

NOVI SAD MEETING ON ANTICOMMUNISTS, NEOLEFTISTS

AU221515 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 May 84 p 7

[Z. Serences report]

[Excerpt] We have no time nor right any more to argue within the LC, all the way up to the LCY Central Committee, on whether the opposition is really on the offensive It is time for us more than ever to stop outshouting and outvoting each other. It is actually high time for our ideological and action coordination. This was only one of many calls for the resolute action of Communists that was made from the rostrum during a conference on current ideological and political trends in culture that was recently organized by the City Committee of the LC of Novi Sad. This call was not made without reason. For, as one of the participants of the conference has put it, it happens frequently that "we face loads and loads of bourgeois and quasineoleftist ideological luggage -- one would call them dregs," without any real ideological and theoretical confrontation of the LC and other organizations of creative forces with such phenomena. At the same time, one could hear many examples that can only testify that a whole "oppositional ideological world" is trying to appear on the political scene and, in the name of democracy and freedom of creativity, to attack our society.

In some cases writing an unacceptable book, or a collection of poems, or harshly attacking the society or the LC would suffice so that such a "freedom-lover," with the help of like-minded people, easily acquires a high title -- becomes even a PhD or an academician. Anticommunist behavior becomes in some cases, unfortunately, the right "ticket" for entering individual cultural and scientific institutions.

Many participants in the Novi Sad conference have rightfully warned that an anti-communist orientation has also started to influence some programs, publishing plans, and publicist and historiographic articles and works. Some literary papers (which are becoming less and less literary) carry articles that overtly attack Marxism. Some theatrical performances have become a gathering place for quasileftists and nationalist rightists and are being misused for nationalist purposes. Kings, emperors, bans [ban -- high state official in medieval Croatia] are being offered as a replacement for our rich cultural and political past.

BRIEFS

EEC LOAN FOR HIGHWAY -- Luxembourg, May 24 (TANJUG) -- An agreement on a new loan to be approved by the European Investment Bank to Yugoslavia for its bettering of transport infrastructure has been reached here. Involved is an additional slice of a 60-million-dollar loan the Ten's bank will put at the disposal of Yugoslavia for its further building the Maribor-Djevdjelija Highway. The money will be spent on building four new sections in Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia and Vojvodina. EEC feels great interest in this key highway of Yugoslavia because it is the shortest link with Greece, its southernmost member, it was pointed out in Brussels in connection with this. At the same time, this is an explanation why the Luxembourg bank has approved an additional slice of this loan, i.e. outside of the regular financial protocol means which have been exhausted. EEC will further feel interest in similar projects of joint interest, it was added. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 24 May 84 LD]

CREDITS FOR EXPORT DEALS -- Belgrade, May 24 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Bank for International Economic Cooperation of Belgrade has granted 6.3 billion dinars (about 137 dinars to 1 U.S. dollar) in extra credits for contracted export deals of Yugoslav enterprises. The deals are valued at about 109 million dollars. The extra credits have been granted, among others, to the ship building industry Uljanik of Pula for the export of two tankers to Liberia, the enterprise Torpedo of Rijeka for the export of 1,000 tractors to Egypt and to the business system Iskra of Ljubljana for the export of a system for the protection of transformer stations and long-distance power lines. Extra credits have also been granted to the economic-technical institute of Osijek for consulting services in the first stage of the construction of the agro-industrial plant Nekemte in Ethiopia. The Yugoslav Bank for International Economic Cooperation has also made a promise of extra credits for export deals under negotiations, totalling some 154.4 million dollars. Since the beginning of the year, the bank has granted extra credits for contracted export deals valued at about 860 million dollars.
[Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1000 GMT 24 May LD]